

A
RELATION
Of the Siege of
CANDIA.

From the first Expedition of the *French*
Forces under the Command of M. de
la *Fueillade*, Duke of Roanox,
to its Surrender, the 27th
of September, 1669.

*Written in French by a Gentleman who was
a Volunteer in that Service, and Faith-
fully Englished.*

L O N D O N.

Printed for T. Williams and J. Storky, and are to
be Sold at their Shops, at the Bible in Little
Brittain, and the Miner in Fleet-Street,
near Temple Bar, 1670.



A
JOURNAL
OF
THE EXPEDITION
of Monsieur
DE LA FUEILLADE,
For the Relief of
CANDY.

*Written in French (by way of letter) by a
Gentleman who was a Volontiere in that
service: and faithfully Englished.*

LONDON

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TOURNAI

THE EXPEDITION

of Monsieur

DE LA FUSILLADE

For the Relief of

CANDY

no longer French (by way of history) was
Candian who was a Christian in this
is also: and perhaps English.

LONDON

Printed and Published by T. Widdowes at the Bell in St. Pauls Church-yard, and by J. Smith at the Golden Square, in Pall-mall.



A
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DE LA FUEILLADE,
For the Relief of *Candy*.

SIR



Have neither presumption, nor ability enough to undertake the full satisfaction of your curiosity, but must freely acknowledge it beyond the reach of my faculties; You desire I should give you a particular accompt of the true motives inducing Mr. *Fueillade* to so dangerous and so painful an Enterprize. And 'tis my request that you would consider, my sincerity would be renderd very much

suspected,

suspected, should I take a liberty of inserting any thing, but what I have receiv'd either from my ears, or eyes.

You know well (*SIR*) and you have oft express'd it to me, how difficult it is to discover the principles and Original motions by which mankind is actuated, especially if in publique employments, the variety of motives which produce their actions, making it almost impossible to find out the source, or first cause, of their commotion.

I am of your judgement, that zeal for Religion, interest of Conscience, and the honor of the most Christian King, (who is Eldest son likewise of the Church) are persuasions strong enough to excite the Generosity of a *French Cavalier*: But whether the world may easily be periwaded that the Gallantry of Mr. *Fueillade* was regulated by those principles, is a question I cannot readily determine.

The manner in which the best, and most illustrious of his actions have been too frequently represented makes it evident, there is always more of malice than equity in the judgement of Men.

If Mr. *Fueillade* passes alone into *Spain*, to vindicate the honor of his Majesty, against the Count de *S. One*, who by an insufferable insolence in his discourse, had endeavour'd to detract, and blemish it, 'tis lookt upon as the Bravado only of a Capricious Huffle. If in *Paris* he appears at the head of 500 men, to support the Reputation of two Eminent Prelates who in some publique writings had been bitterly aspers'd. If he enters himself into a Bookbinders Shop, and be so transported with zeal,

zeal, and affection to his freinds as to give the Master a box on the ear that dispers'd them, 'tis decry'd as the action of a Madman, that could not suffer such truths to be published, as reflected on his Brother; In short, if it be affirm'd that he has declar'd himself to certain of his freinds that he had no other prospect in his Voyage to *Candy* but the good of the Church, and advantage of his own soul, 'twill be reply'd immediatly, that that declaration is like several other things he has been made to say, which he never so much as thought of himself, and that if he does really designe the benefit of the Church, 'tis but because his Holiness had promis'd him Ecclesiastical possessions.

For my part I dare make no other judgement of his motives, and designs, then what his own words and actions doe oblige me to; and I must needs say, it is not without some trouble that I hear it reported, that this Expedition of his was but the effect of a disgust he took, for not being made a Marshal of *France*.

Not but this scandal carries some specious appearance of truth, for the whole world knowing Mr. *Fueillade* was not a person that could believe himself further off from honor then Mr. *Crequy*, Mr. *d'Humieres*, and Mr. *Bellefond*. As soon as he understood that his Majesty had confer'd that honor upon them, and had not proceeded to him; it was not to be doubted but his great spirit would resent it: And the News of his Voyage being spread abroad almost at the same time, it was thought but reasonable to infer, 'twas indignation had put him upon a design of manifesting to other

Nations how worthy he was of that honor, which was deny'd him at home.

Nevertheless, if one has patience to consider that for the execution of this Enterprize, he had not only his Majesties consent, with supplies of Money and Ships, but was accompany'd likewise with a young Prince and a considerable number of young Cavaliers, of the principal quality in the Kingdom; in my opinion it must needs be confest, that it was so far from being the effect of any capriccio or discontent, (as has been publish'd) that it might with more reason be lookt upon as proceeding from the comparable prudence of his Majesty, who being willing to comply with the pressing sollicitation of the Pope, for relief for the *Venetian*, yet unwilling without occasion to break openly with the *Turke*, contrary to the inviolable fidelity of his word; he could not with more wisdom and dexterity prevent the discovery of these succours, then by committing the affair to Mr. *Fueillade*, who was the most proper person of the whole Court to conceal the design, under pretences of his bravadoes, or the discontent he was suspected to be in.

I shall not detein my self to present such circumstances to your observation, as might fortify this conjecture. You have heard with what noise and commination his Majesty did publicquely prohibite the going thither; and yet Mr. *Fueillade* in the mean time listing, and engaging a great number of Gentlemen: You know likewise he refus'd to make any publique disposall of places and Commands, which notwithstanding was done under-hand;

hand; And last of all the Standard of *Malta* being set up in our Ships, instead of the *French*, leaves us no room to be doubtful.

Thus far I have enlarg'd my self upon the design and intention of this enterprize, that I might entertain you with all passages from the very beginning. About the end of July we had new assurance of this expedition, by the great number of Reform'd Officers and Gentlemen who engag'd themselves daily with Mr. *Fueillade*, and by the severall young Lords whom the example of the Count of *S. Paul*, had drawn into the same enterprize.

Their Rendezvous was appointed at *Lyons*; where they who were under the pay of Mr. *Fueillade* appear'd first, to the number of about 300. about the latter end of August; but by reason certain *Bravo's* of the Town began to Troop together with the Soldiers of the Regiment of *Lyons*, and form parties against our Nobles, (which in other respects were in no great favour with the Towns-men) a new order was obtain'd to continue their march to *Toulon*, which was the place they were to embarque in. But there likewise they occasion'd such disorders as cost 3 of their Companions their lives: Which caus'd Mr. *Fueillade* to repair thither with all speed to prevent the evil consequences of that accident.

On the 8th of September he arriv'd there with Mr. *S. Paul*, and on the 10th to perfect the Rolls of such as were in pay (which was 20 *sols per diem*) he had a generall Muster. He had present compleat four hundred, which he divided into four Brigades, each of them bearing the name of its Com-

mander. Besides which there remain'd near 200. Voluntiers all of principal quality, which he dispos'd likewise into the several Brigades, and afterwards appointed the Commands as follow.

The Commander { *Monsieur de la Fueillade.*
in Chief.

Son aide de Campe. Mr. Le Chevalier de Tresmes;

The Commanders of the four Brigades.

Messieurs { *The Count of S. Paul.*
 { *The Duke of Caderouffe.*
 { *The Count de Ville-maur.*
 { *The Duke de Chasteau Thierry.*

Every Commander of a Brigade had under him Sub-Brigadiers, Aide-Majors, and one Ensigne.

The Sub-Brigadiers of Mr. S. Paul were

Messieurs { *The Marquis de Chamilly.*
 { *De Jovency.*
 { *The Chevalier des Molets.*
 { *The Chevalier de Sepe-Ville.*
 { *Tambonneau.*
 { *The Count of Chalain.*
 { *Beau-Chevilliers.*
 { *Des Fourneau.*

The Aide-Majors.

Messieurs { *Du Pre.*
 { *Des Roches.*

The Ensigne Mr. Derlingue;

The

The Sub-Brigadiers of the Duke of Chasteau Thierry.

Messieurs { Du S. Marcel.
 { Du Moulin.
 { De la Forets.

The Aide-Majors.

Messieurs { De Rome-Cour.
 { Poncet.

The Ensigne Mr. The Chevalier de Gonor.

The Sub-Brigadiers of the Duke de Caderousse.

Messieurs { The Marquis de Refuge.
 { The Chevalier de Suze.
 { The Marquis de Tord.
 { De Flavigny.
 { De Bois-Commun.
 { Clincault.

The Aide-Majors.

Messieurs { The Chevalier Dampiere.
 { De Rouville.

The Ensigne. Mr. Hongre.

The Sub-Brigadiers of the Count de Ville-maur.

Messieurs { De Bois le Comte.
 { De Ville-Maur the Son.
 { De Charmont.
 { De Virgini.

The

The Aide-Majors.

Messieurs { De la Mondie.
De Longuemar.

The Ensigne Mr. de la Coste.

Things being establish'd in this order, all thoughts were imploy'd in hastening the embarkement, which at length was finish'd the 20th of September, and on the 25 we set sayl.

The first place in which we came to anchor, was the *Gulf of Palmo* in *Sardinia*, about 4 leagues from *Callari*, where by reason the winds were contrary, we continued a day and a half, but we spent that time in providing our selves with water, and such other fresh victuals as we wanted.

At our landing in this Island it was no unpleasant surprize to us to see several great Savadge fellows springing of a sudden as it were out of the earth with nothing humane about them, but their Guns, which they carry'd with them under their armes; and vanishing from our sight as suddenly as they appear'd.

We were inform'd they were the Inhabitants of that Island, that they had no clothing but skins, nor no other Pallaces then such holes as they made themselves in the earth. There were 7 or 8 of us had a curiosity to go a little farther into the Isle, to see how things were dispos'd in their quarters.

We

We were not advanced above musquet shot towards the place where we saw them in first, but we perceiv'd a long Caverne, at the mouth of which we found 3 Schiffs, or wherrys drawn up upon rowlers. Our Guide called *Charmont*, Sub-Brigadier to Mr. *de Ville-Maur* (who had had frequent affaires with those Savages) told us that they had most of them the same at their several Caves, and that they never us'd them but upon some certaine design, which when they had accomplish'd, they drew them back again with incredible agility, and addresse.

Being past a little way into this Den, we perceiv'd light in several places towards the bottome, which made us beleive there were variety of passages by which those Brutes might upon occasion go forth to what part they pleased of the Isle, especially towards the shore, where they lay their little Piquerons; all which was confirm'd to us by our experience sooner then we desired, for having discovered a parcell of their hunted provisions, which they had very cleanly dispos'd upon a shelf hanging in the aire, in a very obscure Corner, we took the boldnes to ease them of that care; and returning to the Skiffs again that brought us ashore, very well pleas'd with our prize, we found our selves suddenly invested with so great a number of that enraged kind of cattell, that they seem'd to spring out of all parts of the shore in a moment, and that which surpriz'd us most was that at the same time they were running after us with their *Fusils* upon the shore, at the same time a great number of little boats, and wherryes advanc'd to intercept us at sea:

But

But by great happiness those who were sent from our Ships for fresh provisions, having discern'd the danger we were in, came immediately in to our assistance, and were fain to make use of all the credit their commerce gives them with that Nation, to get us out of their hands; which yet they could not obtaine, 'till we had pay'd sufficiently dear for what we had so unjustifiably stollen.

We left this Gulfe with a good gale of wind steering directly for *Malta*, where we arrived the 18th of October: so that we spent 25 dayes in making but 400 leagues, for they count it no more betwixt *Toulon* and this place.

We continued there 4 dayes, during which time Mr. *Fueillade* had severall private Conferences with the *Grand Master*: it was immediatly beleiv'd it was to sollicite him to send some releif too, and to perswade him with us to attempt something in favour of the *Venetians*, and the interest of the Church, that might be worthy of the honor of that Order.

In short that very day we came aboard again: the *Grand Master* call'd all his Knights together, and in a long harangue represented to them how much more it was their interest to assist the Town of *Candy*, than the *French*, who had no other instigation, but the common concernment of the Church. He added that it would be great dishonour for them to doe nothing for their releif, neither in the Town nor upon their coasts, and the *French* come so far with such undaunted courage and resolution, to sacrifice their lives in that place for the honor of their Religion, and the glory of their Prince,

Prince; and at last desired all such as were dispos'd to follow so Generous an Example to declare themselves: at which word all the *French Knights* of that Order cry'd out they were ready to go along, and that they attended nothing but his commands: There were some *Germans* and *Italians* who made the same proffer, but amongst all the *Spaniards* there was but one that presented himself.

The *Grand Master* loves that nation very well, but he took such displeasure to observe it, that he could not contain himself from reproaching them upon the place; and nam'd 4 immediatly which he oblig'd to go along with the other, that it might not be sayd the *Spaniards* (who are so much tickled and affected with being every where acknowledg'd the strictest and foremost of the *Catholicks*) should indeed be the last in defending the interest of Religion and the Church, when they are so solemnly at stake.

From *Malta* to *Candia*, is reckon'd about 300 French leagues, which we made in less then 13 dayes, for on the last of *October* we found our selves in the entrance into the *White Sea*, betwixt *Morea* and *Candia*, which are not above 25 leagues asunder, in which when we were a little advanc'd we discover'd before us two little Islands hard by one another, the biggest of which runs out towards *Canea* and is call'd the *Cerigues*, and the lesser towards *Morea*, and is call'd little *Cerigo*.

We had some difficulty in passing these Isles, by reason of a great number of Rocks interspersed, but after having well consider'd, we could not leave *Cerigues* to the leeward, without running up too near

near to *Canea*, nor *Cerigo* to the other hand, without fetching too great a compass, which would be no less dangerous, seeing we must have coasted upon *Moria*, the wind being gentle we resolv'd to pass amongst the Rocks, which we effected at last with great trouble, but no prejudice at all.

The first of November we came into *Standia*, a little Isle some 6 or 7 leagues from *Candia*, which is nothing but a long Mountain which shelters the Vessels in its Harbor, and is the chief reason the *Venetian* Fleet lyes there.

This Isle is inhabited by *Greeks*, but no less barbarous and rude, then the before mention'd Savages in *Sardinia*: They have no other Trade with Strangers, but for powder and bullet, of which they have particular need, their employments and livelyhood, being nothing but hunting, which is very plentiful in that Isle. The same day at 5 in the evening Mr. *Fueillade* put himself into a Gally (with Mr. *de Fenelon* and some other Volunteers) which attended there to bring him to *Candy*, where as soon as he was arrived he went with Mr. *Morosini*, Captain General of the place, to view the works at *S. Andree* and *Saboniera*.

The second, Mr. *de S. Paul* enter'd into another Gally with the rest of the Volunteers and 50 Cavaliers of his Brigade, passing to the *Fosse*, which is a place by the Sea about half a league from *Candy*, where they might come to an anchor. Being got thither, he left his Gally and went into a Barque, the Volunteers, and the rest of the Company did the same, in order to their landing at the Port of *Tramara*: As soon as they appear'd at the entrance of that

that Harbour, the Comte *S. Paul* was saluted by the Turks with five rounds of their Cannon, and they which followed him receiv'd their proportion, but all got in without any considerable damage.

As soon as Mr. *S. Paul* was landed, Mr. *Fueillade* went back immediatly to *Standy*, with resolution to have landed all the rest, the next morning: but about 9 or 10 the next day, there appearing 36 of the Turks Gallies (which pretended to land men too, gave an alarm to the Town, and such encouragment to the Turks, that they pretended they would have fallen on forth-with. But the *Venetian* Fleet, which was at *Standy*, put to Sea with our 3 Shippes, and constrain'd the Turks to returne as they came. We thought to have landed in the Island, but being got already as far as the Trench, it was resolv'd we should take the benefit of the night, and put into *Candy* immediatly.

It was the 3 of Novem. that Mr. *Fueillade* presented himself with his Troops before the port of *Tramata*, and enter'd happily together into the Town.

There was only the Comte *de Fountaine*, Mr. *de Fenelons* sons boat shot thorow and sunk by three volleys of Cannon, which kill'd two men and took off both the leggs of a third.

All Mr. *de Fenelons* money and plate were in that boat which was sunk, but was happily fish'd up again the next day by a Turkish slave, who had his liberty given him for his paines, and he is at present in the service of Mr. *de Fenelon* in France.

Whilst Mr. *Fueillade* was gone to *Standia* to put his troopes in order, and to embarque them, so as they

they might with most speed and convenience enter into the Town; They who were already arrived with Mr. *S. Paul*, had nothing to do but to visit the French Officers that had Commands there, and to inform themselves of every thing. Of this number I was one, and having no less curiosity than the rest, I thought it more for my instruction, to go singly about it, and to satisfy my self as particularly, and with as much order as was possible.

The first thing I did, I went round the place, to take a view of the Fortifications, and began with the works of *S. Andre* and *Saboniera*, which lye at the two extremities of that side of the Town that runs along by the Sea.

The Bastion of *S. Andre* is the highest part of the Town on that side towards the Sea, and is not more then about forty paces distant from it; on the other towards the Ravelin of the *Holy Ghost*, there are nothing but Rocks. The Bastion of *Saboniera* has one side washt with the Sea, and on the other (which is defended by the Fort of *S. Demetrius*) there is nothing but a continued Rock, shooting it self out into the Land. There being no earth to be had to make their approaches: on the side they were capable of being attack'd, the Turks attempted not them there at first. They began with two of the inland Forts, *Martiningo* and *Panigra*, where by their frequent and desperate assaults they had taken most of the outworks, especially at *Martiningo*, which Fort they gain'd at length, and planted one their Colours, with the half Moon, upon it: But there being a *Cavaliere*. or mount still left belonging

to the Bastion, besides a strong retrench went lined with hew'd stone (which they call'd a *Retirade* or retreat) and severall other little platforms, they were so much incommoded and disturbed, that they grew desperate of making that Post good.

Whilst they were in suspence of making good these two attaques, where they lost the best of their men, a soldier run to them out of the Town, and advised them, that all their endeavours would be to no purpose, till they fell upon those two Bastions next the Sea, and by that means stopp'd up the mouths of both the Harbours, that of *Tramata* by their approaches at *S. Andre*, and that of the Mole, (or the Port of the Gallys) by their intrenchments at *Sabionera*.

The Turks were easily perswaded; but because they wanted earth to make their approaches on the sides where the Bastions were attackable, they quitted not their former Posts, till they had brought a vast prodigious heap and thrown it betwixt the Fort of *Panigra*, and the Ravelin of the *Holy Ghost*. The *Venetian* perceiving it, imagin'd at first it had been to raise a platform in that place, and plant a battery to play into the Town: but their earth increasing to so great a quantity, they were convinced it was in order to their approaches against *S. Andre*. A while after they saw all their forces drawn down on that side, and towards *Sabionera*, where earth being wanting as much as on the other, they were forc'd likewise to bring it a distance from the Mountain, by which means, with infinite labour, they have entrenched themselves about these two Forts, and thus so strong, and

effectually that within two years time they have brought them to very great extremities.

The Bastion of *S. Andre*, runs out with a great shoulder on that side next the *S. Esprit*, and on the other towards the Sea it has only a line drawn from the end of the courtain, to the point of the Bastion, without any Flanker at all, in stead of which there is only a very obtuse angle, which is the reason there remains near forty foot of land betwixt the Bastion and the Sea. To stop up this space they have cut a kind of trench with a Ravelin that runs a long from the point of the Bastion to the Sea, where it meets with the little Town of *Priuli*, which with the whole work was denominated from General *Priuli* who built it. This Bastion is defended without by a good half Moon, at the point of it, which is called the *Redout* of *S. Andre*, and another Fort before it, which the *Marquis de Ville* caus'd to be thrown up, and that so commodiously, that it ruin'd the enemies designs, and facillitated the frequent salleys he made with his *French* in such manner, that the *Grand Visir* who had taken up his quarters just over against the *S. Esprit*, on this side the *Joffa*, or the River of Mount *Ida*, was forc'd for his security, to remove to the other.

There was nothing unattempted by the Infidells, that could conduce to the destruction of this Post, but their success was but small, and their losses great. In so much that the great advantage and reputation it brought to the defenders, render'd at length the *Venetians* so jealous of the honour of *Marquis de Ville*, that *Morosini* the General for the

the *Venetian* resolv'd to destroy him by the most infamous treachery in the world: For the General report in *Candy* is that he writ a letter himself to the *Visir*, that if at a time he mention'd, he would fall upon the *Marquis de Villes* Fort; he would dispose of things so, as he should not faile to become Master of it, and in case the resistance was extraordinary, he would assist them with the Artillery of the Fort, and a good body of Musqueteers plac'd commodiously to play amongst them: by particular providence, the messenger was taken, and brought to the *Marquis* by one of his guards.

As soon as he had read the letter, and was assured of all the circumstances of this horrid design; by the disposition of the messenger, he resolv'd to keep all private, and having advised with some of the French Officers who were his friends, it was concluded no notice should be taken, till they had taken the best measures they could to secure their return to *Venice*, whither it was agreed their complaints against the General should be carryed.

All things being prepar'd for their embarkement, as was concluded, the *Marquis de Ville* attended by a good round number of French Officers, went to *Morosini* and upbraided him highly by his treachery. He was much discompos'd and astonish'd at the news, but Mr. *Marquis de Ville*, stay'd not till he had recollected himself, but left him in his surprize, and went immediatly to *Tramata*, that he might not have any time to interrupt his passage: The General did what could to stop them in the Harbour, but the *French* that were

with the *Marquis* were numerous enough to frustrate all his endeavours.

The news of this horrid attempt was got to *Venice* before the *Marquis* arriv'd. The General had not fail'd in several of his letters to the *Senate*, to justify himself, and cover the blackness of the delign, with the subtil'st most exquisite dashes, and flourishes of art: But as soon as the *Marquis* had made his complaint, produc'd the letter, and the proofs he had in his hand, the *Senate* perceiv'd it could not possibly be kept from the world with all the pretences and disguisements imaginable, if the *Marquis* and the Officers he had with him had a mind to devulge it, for which reason they resolv'd at what rate soever, to oblige them to silence, and money they suppos'd to be the readiest way. Mr. *de Ville*, quickly found their intentions, and judg'd it convenient to make use of this occasion for the full payment of his own arreares, and to oblige the *Venetian*-to quit and discharge all the Tickets which were due to the Officers that accompanied him: But they saved him the labour of desiring of that; for the *Senate* sent him very honourably whatever was his due and something more, and discharg'd the Officers so freely of their billets, that they did readily own the bounty of that Common-wealth, and promis'd to conceal the perfidy of the General, upon whom they might otherwise have drawn the hatred and aversion of other States.

This Fort (which was as it were deserted after the departure of the *Marquis* and the *French* he carry'd away with him) in a short time after fell
into

into the hands of the Turks, who by that means gaining upon the half Moon that commanded it, blow'd that up also; so that the Bastion having lost all its outworks, they rais'd three great batteries, one of 4 great pieces upon the Redoubt which was pointed against the *Ravelin of the Holy Ghost*, another of three great pieces upon the shore, to play at the same time upon the *Scotseze*, the Port of *Tramata*, and that side of the Bastion, where it did much more hurt than two other great pieces that lay at greater distance, and thunder'd continually into the breach, which at that time was near sixty paces wide: The third Battery which consists but of two great pieces is rais'd upon the work of *Prinli* which they have demolish'd, flank-ing the *Scotseze*, and the other works before it with great detriment and execution.

Whilst their Canon are playing with this fury against the Bastion, the ruines of the *Fort de Ville* and the half Moon, were imploy'd to make redoubts, and other Lodgments for the better security of their trenches, and having gain'd this earth which might be remov'd towards the *Fosse*, they open'd several trenches this way and that way which serv'd for Lines of Communication, and run up as far as the point of the Bastion, and some times under the very breach, for in some places their Posts are so near, the Soldiers can hit the ends of their Musquets together, and reach one another Tobacco, there being nothing but a Palissado betwixt them.

They have likewise a great number of *Cappo-nieres*, which are Pits cut deep in the ground, cover'd

for the most part with earth, supported by great peices of wood set a cross and boards lay'd a Top of them: and these Lodgments being made so as to open one into the other, doe make such Galleries that under them they advance many times to the works of the Town, and some times under most of the streets; On the other side the besiegers not being behind hand with their Pyoneers, working under ground perpetually to countermine them, they have likewise their several Galleries, that run under most of the best Posts and Batteries of the enemy, and not seldome into their very quarters, so that sometimes as they are advancing thus in their several mines, they fall upon one another so close before they are aware, that having no time to give fire to what they have prepar'd, without equal danger to both sides, instead of springing their Mines, they force and tear away the baggs of powder with hookes, and sometimes come to handy blows.

The Breach at *S. Andre* seem'd to me indifferently well repayred and fortify'd by a good Palisado, several redoubts, and a double retrenchment within the Bastion it self, to which they have added another of hew'd stone since our arrival, right over against the neck of the Bastion: it is in the form of a *Tenalia*, and stops up one side of the *Scotseza* (which is otherwise imperfect) so well, that it serv's also for a retrenchment. The breach is stopt up likewise with ten or twelve embrasures, to each of which there is planted a great Gun loaden with pistol bullets, and nailes, always ready to be showerd in amongst them, in case of assault.

assault. The Gate of *S. Andre*, is betwixt the bastion of that name and the *Scotseze*, in the midst of a smal courtaine of about 35 paces; it is well fortify'd, and the enemy has his Posts there likewise, and, so commodiously plac't, they doe great mischief to them that defend it, in so much that this is one of the places in which the service is most hot and most frequent: For you must know, since the Turks ruin'd the Fort *Priuli*, and demolish'd the little Tower, they have made themselves masters of all the ground betwixt the bastion and the Sea, and have rais'd two great batteries (besides what they had rais'd before upon the *Priuli*) one, of four Morter peices against the breach, and the other of five peices of Cannon against the Gate.

From *S. Andre* I went to the Port of *Tramata* which lyes at about 200 paces distance, in which space beyond the Gate of *S. Andre* is the *Scotseze*, a small bastion whose point is very sharp, and runs into the Sea; 'Tis properly but half a bastion, by reason that side which is extended upon the shore, falls in with the courtaine, and makes but one line of about 50 paces, upon which there are two little Redoubts not far from one another, at the end of which is another half Redoubt, near which the Sea running a good distance into the land makes the whole space it advances of the figure of a reverst angle, the side of which that looks towards the *Scotseze* is of about 30 paces, and the other of about 50, which terminates in a great Demi-Redoubt, which is upon that point of land that makes the bending, and gives the Harbour an oval

form. That part of the oval that runs farthest into the Town, makes almost a reverst angle, on which they have rais'd a strong *Tenailla* the sides of which make the greatest part of the oval. The entrance into this Haven being towards the Fort of *S. Andre*, and by consequence within reach of their batteries, and so unsafe for the Ships, they have made a new one on the other side, by which they can come in with greater security.

The sides of this angle reverst being much above musquet shot over, they have thrown up new works upon the sides of the *Tenailla*, and stopt up the cone, or corner of the place, with a long strait line, very well fortify'd, in the mid'st of which is the Gate of *Tramata*.

From the end of the *Tenailla* to the Haven of Galleys is near 200 paces, all which space running along in a strait line by the Sea, and fortify'd only with a few acute, and reverst angles, is terminated by a rising ground, which runs about 110 paces into the Sea, and joyns it self to a strong Castle built upon a Rock at the mouth of the Haven, and covers all that side which is on the right hand as they enter.

That side next the Harbour is fortify'd by two Arsenals, and the Gate call'd the Arsenal Gate, by which they pass to the Arsenal, and to that rising ground which runs out to the Castle: That side which looks to the *Sabionera*, is secur'd by a fair Mole, forc't in the Sea, from the foot of the great Arsenal wall, to the point over against the place where the high peice of ground joynes it self to the Castle, which makes the mouth of that

Har-

Harbour, which is called the Mole.

The Mole joyning it self to the Corner of the Grand Arsenal, (which is the farthest point that extends it self into the Harbour) serves as a flanker to the side towards the Sea: and at the angle which is at the extremity of the same side, there is a strong battery that commands the Sea, and scowrs along the shore, where the enemys have made their entrenchments: The other angle is secur'd by a flanker, rais'd upon the courtain, where there is a battery that scowrs the breach; besides the mount call'd the *Cavalier Barbaro*, is behind the flanker at the side of the inward angle of the Arsenal, which scowrs the Trench, and all long the *Falſe-Bray*. After I had veiw'd the two Arsenals, and visited the Magazines, in which there was nothing wanting either for the defence of a place, or the destruction of men, I past to the *Sabionera*, which is no further from the Grand Arsenal then the length of the Courtine, and that is about a hundred paces.

The *Sabionera* is a large Bastion, which shoulders out towards the Royal Fort on one side, and the Sea on other, the point of the Bastion is beaten quite downe, and the breach about 90 paces, but they have reinforc'd it with a good Pallissado, several little platforms, and two retrenchments, one within the breach, and the other without, under the neck of land that is on the side towards the Sea: But its chief defence lyes in the *Cavalier* or mount *de Zane*, which commands it almost every where.

The outworks being ruin'd I can say little of them

them unless it be that there is a large platform upon the close way, which defends the point, and another little one before the quarter, which was built by General *Spaal*.

For the Entrenchments, and Posts of the enemys, they are almost in the same manner as before *S. Andre*, unless it be that they have there a greater number of Redoubts, especially on that side towards the breach, where the Rock does not come. There are reckon'd seventeen of that sort, besides several entrenchments and mines to the very breach, to which, by the benefit of their approaches, and several trenches, they have cut both open, and cover'd, they can advance as they please, nay even to the *False-bray*: They have divers galleries likewise, many of them brought a good way under the Bastion, which doe often fall in with those of the Town, who have their mines also under their batteries, and under all the principal posts of the enemy: by which means they often incounter under ground, as is observ'd already in the Relation of *S. Andre*.

That which is remarkable on that side towards the Bastion of *S. Demetry*, is that the quantity of earth the Turks have brought thither to shelter themselves, is so great, that they can march up and down to their several posts without so much as seeing the Rock.

'Tis on this side the *Janisarys* have their post, towards the mouth of the *Lazaret*, the other troops being quarter'd up and down upon the mountain and thereabouts.

Near the mouth of the *Lazaret*, there is a tongue
of

of land which runs into the Sea ; upon which they have planted a battery of 7 great Guns , which command almost to the entrance of the Mole : besides which they have 3 one under the other upon the shore , the farthest of which consists of three great pieces , which play both upon the entrance of the Harbour and Mole. That which is under that is of three pieces which play only upon the Harbour , and the third (which is nearest) has but two pieces , which play upon the courtaine , and flank of the Arsenal. Besides these four batteries upon the shore , there are three more at greater distance, one of five Guns upon the *Mount Marule*, which plays upon the point of the Bastion , another of five upon a little eminence in the midst of their approaches , and the third of four pieces ; They have two mortar pieces under the breach which doe great mischeif many times to the place , but that which gives them most trouble is a platform they have made in the Sea , near the Haven, from whence their Cannon can play into it , in despite of the protection of the Mole.

At first the Artillery of the Castle render'd this post useles to the Turks, by dismounting their Guns as fast as they planted them : but they have since found out so good a way of sheltring themselves, that the Town cannot hinder them from shooting into which part of the Haven they please , in so much that they are in too great liklyhood to become masters of it , unless some way could be continued of destroying that platform , by mines or otherwise: And this is it that they are as serious upon, as so important an inconvenience does require.

After

After I had observ'd the two Attaques of *S. Andre*, and *Sabionera* both within, and without, and all that side towards the Sea, which they commanded, I survey'd the other but *in transitu* as it were, yet to compleat my *Tour* of the Town, I shall give a short touch of them, as I propos'd.

The first was the Bastion of *Victoire*, which is large and beautifull with a good Mount within it, that commands to the Royal Fort of *S. Demetrius*, 'tis a great work, which covers the whole Bastion, and part of the courtaine, on the *Sabionera* side, which Fort is likewise defended by it, and the Fort of *Molina*, which flankes the enemies works with four great pieces of Canon: The Fort Royal has two half Moones at its two extremities, with a good scarfe and a fair *Retirade* within it: and for as much as the whole work is bending on the *Sabionera* side, it could not be but the other side next the bastion of *Jesus* must run out longer then the other. Before the point there is a kind of a spur, under the shutter of another work call'd the point of the *Heartbreak*.

The bastion of *Jesus* which is the next has a horne worke likewise before it, but much less. Betwixt the bastions *de la Victoire*, and *Jesus*, there is another work rais'd by the General *Prinli*, and call'd the Fort of *sainte Marie de la Presa*, which is in the middle of the courtaine; All the other Bastions which are near it, have a good Ravelin betwixt every two of them about the midst of the courtaine.

The *Martiningo* is upon the angle that runs furthest out into the land, towards new Candy.
There

There is a good retreat within it, and a strong mount nearer the Town, it is defended by a large work called *Sainte Marie* without, which was utterly demolish'd when the Turks removed their attaques to *S. Andre*, as is observ'd before.

The Bastion of *Bethlem* is something less then the rest, but is defended by a good *Halfe-Moon* before it, call'd *Moccenigo*.

The *Panigra* is sheltred without by a good work of the same name, and has good Retreat within it. The breach the Turks made there and all the ruines without, have bin very well repayr'd, as well as *Martiningo*, by the diligence of an eminent Ingineer of the order of *S. Francis*. To make these reparations they have pull'd down severall houses in the Town, there being scarce any other wood left for that purpose, and for these two last years their occasions in that nature have bin so great (their works and lodgments being dayly beaten down and repair'd) that there are very few left standing, where one may lye secure: For this reason the Soldiers and Inhabitants, are glad of huts under ground (especially in those quarters which are nearest the Attaques) the showres of stones and fire-balls, and granadoes, are so frequent.

The Gate of the same name is near the flanker towards *Bethlem*; and one that side toward *S. Andre*, on the middle of the courtaine, lyes the *Ravelin of the Holy Ghost*, against which the enemies Canon thundring continually have made no inconsiderable breach.

Having thus finish'd my *Tour* of the Town, I return'd to *Mr. S. Paul*, where I understood of the
arrival

arrival of Mr. *Fueillade* and all his Troopes in the Town.

It was designed we should have been mustered the next morning which was the 14th of *Novemb.* but most of our men that were not used to the Sea, being indispos'd and out of order, it was thought convenient to allow them two dayes longer to recollect themselves. On the sixt they were drawn out, before *Morosini* the Captain General of the place, and *Cornaro* the Provider General of the Kingdom of *Candy*, who found them in very good order, and past many complements upon Mr. *Fueillade* and the rest of our Officers.

Mr. *Fueillade* taking occasion from their great civilities, desir'd we might have the guard at the bastion of *S. Andre*: but the Knights of *Malta* and other Officers of the Town, who had had the keeping it a long time before, oppos'd it very strongly, and protested they would not yeild that honour to any persons whatsoever. Mr. *Morosini* apprehending the contest might grow higher, to satisfy Mr. *Fueillade*, without disobliging his own Officers, gave him the guard of a little Chappel above the bastion, and just by the breach, and because it lay somewhat too open to the enemies shot, three or four works were thrown up immediatly to secure it. On the 8th day of *November* about 6 in the morning Mr. *S. Paul* with his Brigade mounted the Guard, and was not releiv'd till the next morning at the same hour; he lost that day his Major *Dupre*, and Mr. *Marienvall* whose head was so shatter'd with a great shot that Mr. *Charnilly* and Mr. *Lare* who stood by him, were both dangerous

gerously wounded with the splinters of his skull.

On the 9th the brigade *de Chateau Thierry* went upon the Guard, for orders were given the brigades should relieve one another according to their ranks, and that each was to continue there 24 hours, that is from six hours in the morning, to the same hour the next: which is worth the observation, to distinguish what brigade was upon the guard when any considerable action happen'd in our post, without being necessary to name them particularly all along. That day there past nothing at *S. Andre*, but at night the Turks sprang a Mine under one of our outworks, and put fire to the Gabions that sheltred another, advancing at the same time with great shouts, and firing to the assault; but they were vigourously repulst by the brigade of *Chateau de Thierry*, who slew several of them, without any loss except Mr. *Hongre*, who was slain with an arrow in his eye.

On the tenth the Town sprang a little Mine on *S. Andres* side under the forwardest post of the enemies, which blew it quite up, and a little work they had made before the Gate of the bastion: The Turks repayr'd it again in a short time, but they were scarce settled there again, but another Mine was sprang in the same place, that cleer'd the gate absolutely.

On the 14th they made another sally on *Sabionera* side to surprize a new post of the Turks, but the design succeeded not that day; The next day they made a new attempt upon it, and demolish'd it quite.

On the 19th on *S. Andres* side they gave fire
to

to a *Fougasse*, and at the same time sally'd out with 20 men only, upon that place, and beat the enemy back, but the Turks observing the smallness of their number, rallied of a sudden, and return'd with several others (which came in from all sides) to the charge, leaving our men scarce time to make their retreat into the Town.

On the 21 they made a fierce sally on the *Sabionera* side with forty men, who slew near 200 of the enemy, and brought the heads of a Basha and 3 other of their Officers a long with them, notwithstanding there were not much above half our men engaged.

Whilst this sally was made on that side, the Turks gave a furious assault upon *S. Andre*, which was well receiv'd, and repell'd at length the brigade of *S. Paul*, who was upon the guard with part of of the Regiment of *Harcourt*, behind the bastion.

On the 27 on *S. Andres* side they sprang another Mine under a battery the enemies had rais'd near the *Scotseze*, and at the same time Mr. *Marcel* Sub-brigadier to Mr. *Chateau Thierry* made a sally with 12 Gentlemen, and gain'd about 20 paces of ground which the enemy had possessed before the face of the bastion towards *S. Esprit*, advancing as it were under the Gate which is on that side: Mr. *Fueillade* having notice of their success repair'd immediately to them, and made a work be thrown up to hold ten or a douzen Musqueteers: at which place there were lost 3 or 4 Gentlemen of the brigade of *Chateau Thierry*,

This work that Mr. *Fueillade* and *S. Marcel* caus'd to be made, hindred the enemy from stopping
up

up the Gate of *S. Andre*, and from attempting any thing on that side under shelter, for which reason the Turks resolv'd to fall upon it before it was finish'd : As soon as they were perceived to advance upon that design, we drew out six musquetteers only ; out of the same Brigade, and sent them to their relief, with which supply they beat back the Turks bravely, though they could fire but one after another, and that but half shelterd.

The Turks being nettled to see themselves repuls'd, came the same day to the charge again, with so great numbers, and such quantity of all sorts of fire, that they demolish'd that work, advancing to, and putting fire to the very Gate of *S. Andre* : Mr. *Fueillade* drew out 20 Musquetteers to charge them, but they beat them back with such resolution, and persisted in that obstinacy to burn the Gate, that there was great danger of their taking the Town that day.

Their fire balls, fire pots, Granadoes, and other sorts of artifices they threw perpetually into the post where the brigade of *S. Paul* was, were very terrible, and mischievous, yet that young Prince continued there all day at the head of his men, with Mr. *Fueillade*, who receiv'd a slight hurt on his lippe with a Granadoe.

During this conflict three pieces of great Canon were brought into the street, and pointed over against the Gate, and a good number of our brigades drawn out and dispos'd thereabouts, to repel the enemy in case they burnt it, and endeavour'd to enter; but at night they drew off of

themselves to our no small satisfaction.

On the 29 Mr. *de Ville-Maur* who was upon the guard, sally'd out about break of day with Mr. *Decourty* one of the Officers that was with him, and having beat back the enemy to a convenient distance he threw up a work some 5 or 6 paces before their post, which had two considerable effects for besides that the gate of the bastion was render'd more secure, the enemy could not work, without being discover'd, which made them the next morning plant two great Guns against it, which did much mischief, and brake the right arme of Mr. *Foucault* Captain of the Guards to Mr. *Fueillade*.

The first of December the *Venetians* sprang a Mine under a battery the enemy had rais'd a while before, and call'd it the *Scotseze*, it pointed upon the breach of *S. Andre*: which Mine succeeded so well, that blowing up the battery entirely, it buried all their Artillery, and the Basha which commanded it, in the ruins, as we understood by a Turk that came running to us into the Town; he inform'd us likewise that the whole Turkish force in *Candy* was not above 20000 fighting men.

On the second they sprang a Mine on *Sabionera* side, but without any effect; They sprang another on *S. Andre* with much more advantage, for it threw down all their blinds of earth, under which they could securely fire into our works.

On the fourth, there was a sally made by 20 Gentlemen of our brigade, and a commanded party of twenty more of the Garrison, on the *Sabionera* side: they were led up by Mr. *Fourneaux*, Sub-Brigadier to Mr. *S. Paul*, who taking along with him

him Mr. *Chapestan*, (Captain Major of the Town) went out with design to surprize one of the best and nearest posts of the enemy, which they perform'd so vigorously, that after they had made a great slaughter of those Infidels, they brought away one of their Colours, and a Renegado back with them.

When this sally was in deliberation, several of our Voluntiers made great application to Mr. *Fueillade*, that they might go out with that Party: but he refus'd them, and not without some indignation to see them so importunate.

The Chevalier *de Tremes*, one of the gallantest, and bravest persons of the Brigade, dissatisfy'd with the refusal, went to that part of the breach, where the enemies Cannon was the most hott, and leaping over the Palissado, he ran most desperately alone (with his sword only in his hand) to a post of the enemies, and return'd with it all bloody to the same place againe: Mr. *Fueillade* seeing him come back in that posture, told him in some kind of passion, he had as good have a butcher as he for his *Aide de Camp*: in which command he was at that time.

(This desperate (rather then discreet action of his,) had like to have been the occasion of great disorders; Those who saw him vault over the Palissado, thought themselves oblig'd in honour to doe the same, and had all of them hazarded to have follow'd the example, had not Mr. *Fueillade* bin advertis'd, and with his utmost authority and threatnings restrain'd them.

Yet all this could not hinder but Mr. *Ville-Franche*,
 C c 2 nephew

nephew to Mr. S. *Andre*, took the same leap, and joyning himself with the party drawn out, he behaved himself so, that by main strength he pull'd a Turk out of their trenches, and brought him thorow all their fire to the foot of the bastion: but as he was entring with his prisoner into the Town, he receiv'd a pistol shot in his legg, and dyed of it afterwards. Mr. *de la Magdelane de Ragny* was in the same party, without orders likewise, slain there with 9 or 10 of our brigades, and 7 or 8 of the Garrison.

The sixt the *Venetians* gave fire to a Mine under a battery they had rais'd to command the Port of *Tramata*: but the effect was inconsiderable.

On the 8th they made another small sally with 8 men only, who forc'd away a Colours from a post they attempted, and bringing it back with them they planted it in the breach.

From that day to the great sally on the sixteenth, there was no considerable action, only some little disputes and skirmishes for small parcels of ground, with which notwithstanding our brigades being dayly diminished, we began to complain, that instead of attempting some brave and considerable enterprize, as they had promis'd us, we were continually expos'd to the Mines, Granadoes and Fireballs, and imploy'd night and day in trifling services, in which we lost the best of our men.

For these reasons it was the General desire of our whole party that we might be imploy'd upon some action worthy the bravery of the *French*, before our number was utterly disabled, seeing it was that only which ingaged us in that voyage: In
short

short we exprest so much dissatisfaction to see ourselves cut off insensibly every day, without doing any thing of importance, and so impatient of performing some honorable thing in a sally by ourselves, that Mr. *Fueillade* resolv'd to propose it in Council to the *Venetians*.

The *Venetians* were at first surprized with the proposition, and represented to Mr. *Fueillade* the truth and no more, that there was indeed honour to be hoped for by the *French* in so daring an enterprize, but that there was also great prejudices would follow upon the *Venetians*, nor could that little honour be acquired, but at a very dear rate.

In short there was but small appearance, that 300 men (as we were no more) should attaque the trenches of the Turks, which were guarded with 2600 to be seconded upon occasion with far greater numbers, and fortify'd with good redoubts, from whence they could fire upon us on all sides within the shelter of their works.

To this they added that it was not in their power to afford us any relief in case of disaster, which was too likely to befall us, yea though we contrary to all probability should beat off the enemy, yet all the ground we should gain would be of no advantage, seeing they had neither men to make good, nor pioners to throw it down, and in a word that they wanted Souldiers much more then ground: By this it was cleer how useless this enterprize was esteem'd by the *Venetians*, and how dangerous to the *French*.

Finally they left it to Mr. *Fueillade* and his

Council to consider to what purpose it was to expose such a handfull of Nobles, against such a numerous enemy, so well entrench'd, especially having no expectation of relief.

By the great instances he made to the *Venetians*, to engage themselves in this sally, 'tis manifest his reflexion was greater then usuall, proposing a way of effecting it, without so visible a destruction to his men, and it was to fall upon the enemy on *S. Andre* side by the retrenchment of the *Holy Ghost*: but Mr. *S. Andre Monbrun* oppos'd that immediatly, representing that he had try'd that way himself with eight hundred men, and had left six hundred behind him, without doing any thing considerable for the advantage of the Town.

But all these discouragements could not alter the resolutions of Mr. *Fueillade*, though against the judgements of the *Venetians*, and all the Officers of the place, I will not give you his reasons, for to speak truth, I can see none; Perhaps the end of his expedition being to performe something worthy of the Nobles he carry'd with him, he thought he could not in honor return without attempting something extraordinary: But if he could not undertake any thing whilst his force was entire, I see no reason why he should doe it, when they were harraught out, and reduc'd to a moiety of the number. It may be also he thought the action would be the more illustrious; and I doe not doubt but without any great violence to his inclination the gallantry and cheerfulness of the young Cavaliers which were with him, contributed much, amongst whom the glory of so great an enterprize does

does often take away the sight of those dangers that are otherwise too evident and conspicuous.

But the greatest part of those who were not to bedazeld by the false lustre of an exploit so evidently dangerous, were of opinion, it had bin better conduct to have manag'd the remainder of his forces to the benefit of the place he came on purpose to relieve. And to have attended further order from his Majesty, who prest him not to return as he testify'd to him himself when he came back. This sentiment was but just, yet when money begins to faile, and souldiers every day to be pay'd, one is glad to embrace any occasion of acquitting himself without any strict examination of the consequences.

I am not certain whether Mr. *Fueillade* was in any such exigency or not, this I know he desir'd a young Noble-man of my acquaintance, to let him have two Bills of Exchange, which he had to receive. But that I may loose no more time in making conjectures at the reasons of so great a piece of gallantry, it is sufficient you know the news was very acceptable to all our young Nobles, and that they exprest very great joy when Mr. *Fueillade* assured them he was preparing all things for a general sally, as they had often desir'd: And on the fourteenth when orders were given out to all the Brigades to be ready the sixteenth by break of day, they were so transported, it was easily visible that Mr. *Fueillade* was not so much induc'd by reason to this enterprize as by a compliance and inclination to passion and precipitancy, to which he was as much addicted as the rest of the young

Nobility were about to be sacrificed.

However this resolution appear'd irrational and desperate to the *Venetians*, it is to be believ'd the vigour, and cheerfulness wherewith our youngsters prepar'd themselves to execute it, gave them some hopes the success might not be so fatal as was to be expected in reason; seeing General *Morosini* gave them 100 men of the garrison, which were disposed into the several Brigades, and mounted several pieces of Canon on that side where the sally was to be made, lining the wall with Musqueteers and all sorts of Granadoes, which did much increase the slaughter of the enemy, as I shall give you an account with as much exactness as can be performed by the eyes of one single person.

Orders being given thorow our Brigades for a general assault on the 16 of *December*, at break of day, every one employ'd that evening in rectifying his conscience, and in the night about two a clock they stood all to their armes at a rendezvous appointed, where new orders were immediately given out for the sally: Our four Brigades, and the 100 General *Morosini* lent us, made up about 450 fighting men, besides servants which march'd for the most part by their Masters sides, having each of them a pair of pistols at their girdles, and a kind of half pike in their hands, with a long and very sharp iron at the end of it, for their swords are but of little use against the Cymeters of the Turks, who fear nothing but our fire-arms, which yet they manage with more dexterity then we, especially their Musquets, when they shoot from their works, or have leasure to take their aime; for

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in those cases they seldom miss, besides the meanest amongst them are so curious in their Musquets, that the worst they have may compare with our best: And for the half pikes I am speaking of, they have so peculiar a dexterity in putting them by with a kind of buckler or target they use, that 'tis rare but the hand that forces it, is upon the turning aside, cut of with their Cymeter: We had no want of back, or breast, or head pieces, nor of any other sort of defensive armes of proof. The Arsenals were full of them, and every man had liberty to go in and choose, but no body thought it convenient to make use of them, by reason of the ditches, and pits and ruines we were to pass over. Some there were rook Casques for their heads, which they were forc'd to throw away when they came to ingage, the great heat they were in not suffering them to endure them.

When our four Brigades had taken their posts in the place of Armes, they were drawn out into three divisions.

The first consisted of five and thirty out of each Brigade, which made up seven score men, commanded by Mr. *le Marquis de Chamilly*, with whom march'd Mr. *Chapestan* (Captain Major of the Town) as guide, who had a particular knowledge of all the enemies quarters.

The second was of fifteen out of a Brigade, making sixty in the whole, which was commanded by Mr. *Beauchevilliers*, Sub-Brigadier to Mr. *S. Paul*.

The third was of forty men being ten out of a Brigade, which Mr. *Marcell* commanded.

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There were near a hundred and fifty Gentlemen in *S. Paul's* Brigade, and in the 3 other about a hundred a piece, besides their servants, so that having drawn out of each Brigade sixty Gentlemen, there remain'd no more then 90 in that of *S. Paul*, and forty in each of the other, which made up 210, which were kept in a body as a reserve.

All things being in this Order, we march'd toward *Sabionera* about two in the morning to fall down into the *False-Bray*, where, we were to have lain on our bellies till break of day: But our Officers met with no small trouble to put us in order out of the Town: for the *Venetian* having great apprehensions of this sally, instead of opening us a gate, by which we might have more conveniently got to our appointed place, and conceal'd our selves till the morning, had order'd two holes to be made on purpose in the wall of the *False-Bray*, by which there could pass but one man at a time, for which reason we could get down but in files, and one after another: after this the three divisions were drawn up, each of them with their front towards the place they were to attack, and so dispos'd that they might fall on all at a time, without incommoding one another at all.

The Brigade of *Ville-Maur* follow'd as a reserve to reinforce such as should be beaten back: the rest which were kept as the maine reserve had order to continue behind near the *False-Bray*, to secure their retreat in case of a repulse.

We were all in this posture upon our bellies in the *False-Bray*, expecting morning with impatience, and the signal, which was a Granado to be

be thrown towards the enemy, when we found our selves prevented : For having got notice of our design , they had pointed all their Artillery towards the place of our sally , which began to thunder upon us with so great fury, when we least expected them : that they kill'd two of our men with the fall of the wall , they beat down upon us : but the greatest inconvenience was their granadoes, and fire-balls , which they threw amongst us , which constrain'd Mr. *Fueillade* to give the signal sooner then was intended.

Mr. *de Chamilly* advanc'd first , along the *Falſe-Bray* , and fell on upon their redoubts on that side where the breach was : *Beauchevillier* fell on , on that side next the Sea , and *S. Marcell* in the middle: The Turks who expected us in their Trenches , gave us immediatly so great volleys of shot, and so great quantity of Granadoes and other fire-works , that we were as it were buried in flames, on a sudden , which were the more terrible , because the smoak and the dust took away our sight : But the most horrouer of all was from their Canon, which they ply'd freely from all parts , especially from that where the *Venetian* the night before had planted, on purpose, three ranks of great guns, which proved very much to our advantage , and did great execution upon the enemy.

After some resistance Mr. *de Chamilly* threw himself into their Trenches , and having fallen upon their first redoubt , he forc'd them to leave it. Here it was at the entrance of this work the Marquis of *Tavares* , who was at the head of that party with Mr. *de Chamilly* , and gave great testimony of his valour,

valour, receiv'd two shots, one in his left eye, which pierc'd his head, and came out a little above his right ear, the other about his temples on the same side, where it made only a contusion. The Counte de Beaumont his Brother, about sixteen years of age, was then fighting by his side, and seeing him fall down dead at his feet, and two more, (of which one was the Son of Monsieur l'Intendant of Toulon, who had his belly ript open with a slug out of a Musquet) remain'd undaunted notwithstanding, in the midst of so many dangers and deaths, and without more ado, giving two of his servants order to carry his Brothers body into the Town, and give him an accompt, he threw himself into the middle of the throng with more fury then before: as if his sorrow was not to be washt away but by the blood of those Infidels.

When Mr. Chamilly had taken the first redoubt with his party, Mr. Fucillade whose eyes were every where, observing how honorably that division had done, he drew out sixty men out of the body of his reserve, and sent them to re-inforce him under the Command of Mr. Fouency: This supply reliev'd them so vigorously, and well, that at their coming up the enemy was beaten from his second redoubt also. The Brigade of Chateau Thierry perceiving the disorder that began to be in the enemies quarters, advanc'd also to charge them, in which the young Duke perform'd excellently well. In the mean time the other Squadrons under Beauchevilliers and S. Marcel, backt by Mr. de Ville-Maur, with the rest of his Brigade charg'd them so well near the quarter where Mr. Chamilly had engaged,

ingaged, that they augmented the disorder of those who were tottering before, and beginning to take their heels: after which marching up with the rest, and drawing as it were into one body, they behaved themselves so, that the enemy was beaten off of 7 of his redoubts.

The care we had all taken the night before to put our consciences in order, had settled it strongly upon the spirits of most of us, that we were fighting for our Faith, and the interest of our Religion, and that dying in that cause we could not fail of a glorious crown of Martyrdom, and in this persuasion we were much incouraged by the example of a brave Capuchin, called *Father Paul*, who marching at the head of our party with his Crucifix in his hand, exhorted us both with voice and gesture, to fight courageously for Heaven: Nor did the gallantry of Mr. *Fenelon* contribute little to the ardour of those which aspired to this Martyrdom, for marching up and down with his Son, the *Comte de Fontaine*, where the danger was greatest, and the firing most hot, he added great vigour to the whole party: Monsieur his Son was wounded in this charge in the most fibrous part of his foot, and near the place where he was shot at his landing, of which he dyed within few dayes after.

'Tis undeniable that Mr. *Fueillade* expos'd himself in all places, and upon all occasions as far as any body, and that without any thing but a thin suit, and a switch in stead of a sword in his hand: and this you may be assured, that even those who condemn'd the enterprize as rash, are oblig'd at least

least to confess, it could not have been manag'd with more conduct, nor executed with more courage and address; his excellencè appearing in all places, and upon all exigences so opportunely, and his Orders were so apposite to the purpose, that he seem'd to have forseen all the several accidents on the sally.

For my part I am perswaded that by his vigilance, and activity (which renderd him present in all places of danger, where there was occasion to encourage the timorous, or to restrain those who were transported) he did much more execution, then he could hope for himself, what confidence soever he could have in his good success.

In short who could ever have imagined that so few of our young Gentry, falling upon Retrenchments so well fortify'd, man'd with 2600 men, and backt by a much greater number, had been able to have take seven of their Redoubts, kill 1200 the defendants, and put all the rest in disorder. Yet this Mr. *Fueillade* has done with so many *French Gentlemen*, if you will give credit to a Turk, who came the next day into the Town, and assur'd us of the truth of it, and that they had lost a Basha that commanded them, and six Collonels.

In the heat of this execution, Mr. *Fueillade*, whose eye was not idle, observ'd the Turks rallying on all sides, and preparing to renew the charge according to their custome: and began to apprehend the difficulty he should have to preserve the remainder of his Nobles, if he did not suddenly recall them from the fight, which they had already maintain'd two long hours and more: But his great
trouble

trouble was to get them off, he beat a retreat, but they were so warm in the blood of those Infidels; there was nothing almost could stop them; Mr. *Fueillade* was constrain'd to go himself and force Mr. *S. Paul* out of the fight: he sent one expressly to Mr. *Chateau Thierry* to inform him of the danger he and all his party were in, if they advanc'd. The *Comte de Beaumont* (excited by his passion for the loss of his Brother the *Marquis of Tavanès*) was engag'd so far amongst the enemies, there was no body, but the brave *Chevalier de Tremes* could get to him, or prevail with him either by force or intreaty to come back, for he return'd not into the Town till the heat of the engagement was quite over: But that which gave the most trouble and discomposure to Mr. *Fueillade*, was that during the time he sounded a retreat, and that he himself took the paines to stop the most forward. *Father Paul* (of whom we have spoken) was on the other side, at the head of a party of desperadoes, whom the eloquence of his zeal and the sight of the Crucifix he carryed in his hand, had infallibly drawn to their destructions, had not he run to them himself, and obliged them to consult their security rather by an honorable retreat, than to be deluded by the vain hope of Martyrdom, as the Priest perswaded them: Notwithstanding the Crucifix he held in his hand, Mr. *Fueillade* could not contain but blamed the indiscretion of his zeal, yet he did it with that devout moderation, he still made use of the name of God, in his reprehensions.

As soon as we were come off from the fight, and drawn up in good order under our Colours, the
Brigades

Brigades of *S. Paul*, and *Caderouffe*, who were left in the *False-Bray* to secure our retreat; had order to march some paces towards us, both together in front, that they might appear the more numerous, which contributed much to our safety: for the Turks who were just ready to fall upon us, seeing them advance, imagin'd they were fresh forces sent out of the Town to relieve us, and to enable us for a new engagement, whereupon they chose rather to stand upon their guard, than to assault us: We no sooner observ'd their resolution, but we began our retreat immediately, and to make the more advantage of their mistake, we retreated step by step, very slowly, facing about ever and anon, as if we would return to the charge; When we came near that place in the *False-Bray*, where the two holes were made for our coming out: The two Brigades which appear'd so opportunely, enter'd into it, and at the same time we began to file off, two and two, to get in again, as we got out, but so as every rank discharg'd before they enter'd; This made the Turks look upon it as an artifice to draw them into some ambuscade, and they were the more gull'd into that opinion, by observing the Brigades of *S. Paul*, and *Caderouffe* to disappear at the same time we drew off. In so much as it may be truly asserted that this stratagem (which cannot be attributed to any thing but the good conduct of Mr. *Fueillade*, saved the lives of all of us that were left: for it is clear, had the Turks charg'd us again but with their swords in their hands, there had been scarce any of us alive; But by good fortune, and their diffidence, we came safe

safe into the Town, where the pleasure we might have taken after we had escap'd so many dangers, was totally disturb'd by our sorrow for our loss, having left near six score Gentlemen dead and wounded, behind us in their Trenches, whose heads were next day set up upon pikes before the *Vissers* quarter; who above all the rest admired the head of the *Marquis de Doradour*, for the delicacy of its tincture, and the excellence of his haire, which he had got tyed up in tresses the night before, that it might give him no trouble in his charge. He made that be set up upon a large Pillar in the midst of all the rest, after he had kept it several days, to show it as a wonder to his friends.

Of six hunderd Gentlemen that arriv'd in *Candy*, after this sally there remain'd not above 230 of which there were fifty at least wounded and sick, most of which number are since dead. The ensuing List will give you the names of the most considerable, with the manner how they were killed or wounded, either before the sally, or in it.

A List of such persons of quality, as were
Slain or Wounded, under the Com-
mand of Mr. *Fneillade*, in his
Expedition to *Candy*.

In the Brigade of Mr. S. Paul, before the Sally.

S L A I N.

	{	De la Magdelaine de Ragny.
	{	Du Pre.
	{	De Marienval.
<i>Messieurs</i>	{	De Ville-franche.
	{	De la Fontaine.
	{	De Bouteville.
	{	Bernier.
	{	De Rouverais.

W O U N D E D.

	{	Des Roches.
	{	Du Menou.
	{	De la Sabloniere.
<i>Messieurs</i>	{	De Vaudevil.
	{	Girault.
	{	De la Campe.
	{	Ranvie.
	{	Odeberr.

In the Sally on the 16 December.

S L A I N.

Messieurs

Le Marquis de Tavanès.
De Jouancy.
Le Marquis d'Oradour.
De Neufville.
Seneschal.
Desquoyes.
De S. Quentin.
De Gaillard.
De S. Baviile.
De Fontaines.
Le Chevalier de Ville Serin Vernueil.

W O U N D E D.

Messieurs

(Loyal, wounded to death.
De Chamilly, with a Pike in his
legg.
De Tambonneau, with a Musquet shot
thorow his jawes.
De Torigny, with a Granade in his
cheeke.
De Sepville, with a Granado in his
legg.
Le Chevalier Molets, slightly in his
face, and his thigh.
De Beauchevillier, with a musquet in
his legg.



A List of such persons of quality, as were
Slain or Wounded, under the Com-
mand of Mr. *Fueillade*, in his
Expedition to *Candy*.

In the Brigade of Mr. S. Paul, before the Sally.

S L A I N.

	{	De la Magdelaine de Ragny.
	{	Du Pre.
	{	De Marienval.
<i>Messieurs</i>	{	De Ville-franche.
	{	De la Fontaine.
	{	De Bouteville.
	{	Bernier.
	{	De Rouverais.

W O U N D E D.

	{	Des Roches.
	{	Du Menou.
	{	De la Sabloniere.
<i>Messieurs</i>	{	De Vaudevil.
	{	Girault.
	{	De la Campe.
	{	Ranvie.
	{	Odeberr.

In the Sally on the 16 December.

S L A I N.

Messieurs < { Le Marquis de Tavanès.
De Jouancy.
Le Marquis d'Oradour.
De Neufville.
Seneschal.
Desquoy.
De S. Quentin.
De Gaillard.
De S. Bavière.
De Fontaines.
Le Chevalier de Ville Serin Vernueil.

W O U N D E D.

Messieurs < { Loyal, wounded to death.
De Chamilly, with a Pike in his
legg.
De Tambonneau, with a Musquet shot
thorow his jawes.
De Torigny, with a Granade in his
cheeke.
De Sepville, with a Granado in his
legg.
Le Chevalier Molets, slightly in his
face, and his thigh.
De Beauchevillier, with a musquet in
his legg.

De Chavigny, with a musquet thorow
the side of his head.

De Lare, with two musquet shot in
both his armes.

Dinfreville, had his legg broke with
a musquet shot.

De Mantalor, shot thorow the
neck.

The Chevalier de Ville-Buffiere, in
his shoulder.

De Langelicre, thorow both his shoul-
ders.

De Mantalor, in his hipp.

Des Fosse, in his arme.

Des Effars, in his shoulders.

Messieurs < De la Lande, with a stone in his
head.

De Sonotte, with a musquet in his
shoulder.

De Sauvager in his thigh.

De la Colombiere, in his hipp.

Le Sueur, with a stone in his head.

De Monton, in his arme.

Oury, in his thigh of which he is
since dead.

• De S. Aubin, in his hipp.

Coulon, with a stone in his head.

De la Roque, with an arrow in his
shoulder.

De Bocmar, in his legg.

*Of the Brigade of Chateau Thierry, before
the Sally.*

S L A I N.

Messieurs { De Saint Michel,
De la Chevalerie.
De Launet.

Upon the Sally on the 16 December.

S L A I N.

Messieurs { De Ville-Neuve.
De la Matpliere.
De la Sablonniere,
Melet.
Le Bouc.

W O U N D E D.

Messieurs { De S. Marcel, with a musquet in his
belly, two fingers cut off, and dead
since.
Le Count de Fontaine, shot in his
legg, and hurt in his foot.
Poncet, shot in the shoulter.
De la Forets, with a stone in his head.
De Rome-Cour, with a Granado in
his shoulter.
De Besaudun, had an arme cut off,
and since dead.

D d 3

Vergon

Vergon, with a granadoe in his hand
and legg.

De Chaludet, with a musquet in his
legg.

Lesleu, with a musquet in his head.

Le Blan, an arme cut off, since
dead.

Messieurs { De Pastres, with a shot thorow his
body, since dead.

De Crole, with a shot in his thigh.

De la Mothe, with a shot in his
arme.

De Mont-Gornet, with a shot thorow
his body.

De Gerigot, with a stone in his arme.

De Milieu, with an arrow in his
reines.

Of the Brigade of Caderouffe, before the Sally.

S L A I N.

De Lostelnau.

Messieurs { Le Comte de Montbrison.
Fleury.

Baradas.

W O U N D E D.

The Marquis de Refuge, with a shot
in his shoulder.

De Montredent.

Messieurs { Le Bon.

De Broquetieres, with a granado in
his hipp.

In the Sally on the 16 December.

S L A I N.

Messieurs { De Casteret.
Soulage.
Richer.
De la Brantetiere:

W O U N D E D.

Messieurs { De Flavigny, with a shot thorow his
thigh.
Hongre, with an arrow in his head,
since dead.
Suarts, with a stone in the head.
De Marinville, in the thigh, dead since.
De Bas-Douart, with a shot in his
shoulder, and another in the knee.
D'Agaignes, with a shot thorow his
jaws, that carryed away half his
tongue.

Of the Brigade of Ville-Maur.

S L A I N.

Messieurs { Le Comte de Ville-Maur, Comman-
der of the brigade.
De Bois le Comte.
De Lusignan.
De Chinol.

Dd 4

Martigny.

Martigny.
 Chateau Guillaume.
 De Liran.
 Du Taro.
Messieurs < De Chaseras.
 Du Beuil.
 De Bois Peraux.
 De la Brunetiere.
 Le Chevalier de Lusignan.

W O U N D E D.

De Moliere, with a shot in the elbow.
 De Charmon, with an arrow in the arm.
 De Narbonne, with a stone in his legg.
 Descouris, his legg cut off, since dead.
 De la Coste, in his head.
 Coupe, in his knee.
 De Rochefort, his arme broke.
 De Pressi, in his thigh.
 De la Payo, in his head.
 D'Hotel, in his head.
Messieurs < De la Haudonnier, in his arme.
 De Maison Neufve, in his legg.
 De Sourillon, in his head.
 De Moriniere, in his head and arme.
 Du Plessi, in his head.
 De Goguery, shot through the belly.
 De la Roche Monmorin, in his legg.
 De Vaubourg, in the belly.
 Le Chevalier de Vausel, in his arme
 with an arrow.
 Du Cour, with the splinter of a grana-
 nado in the head.

Of Mr. Fueillad's family, before the Sally.

S L A I N.

Monsieur de la Tour.

W O U N D E D.

Messieurs { Foucault.
Cour-Landon.
Deschaunis.

Upon the Sally.

S L A I N.

Messieurs { Boesle Cour.
Artificie.

W O U N D E D.

Messieurs { De Vaudeville, his right hand cut off;
Ranviere.
Vigniole.
Darguin.
D'Aubusson, alias de Chambon.
De Senau.
Mariniere.

Besides these which I have inserted into this List,
by reason of the eminency of their birth and quali-
ties, there were more than two hundred Gentle-
men,

men, of whose names I could not inform my self. 'Tis no wonder therefore if after so sad an engagement, there were nothing but sorrow and dejection to be seen amongst us that remain'd: there being scarce one amongst us, but had either some relation or some friend to condole, some dead person to bury, some wounded to assist, or some sick person to relieve.

In this manner we were all of us imploy'd, discharging our malancholy devoires, and preparing for our return, our condition not permitting us to attempt any new design, nor to perform any considerable duty in the Town. From the very day of our Sally, our posts were committed to the defence of the Knights of *Malta*, from whence several were arriv'd since our coming, besides what we found upon the guard at the breach of *S. Andre*.

We were obliged notwithstanding to attend a fair wind for 18 days, which we endured with much trouble and impatience: To divert the care and disquiet that was upon me, I thought good in the mean time to make a visit to a certain Grecian Priest of my acquaintance, a person of great worth and honor in all his proceedings.

These kind of Priests amongst the Greeks, are not unlike our *Parish* Priests, unless in this that they have the liberty of marrying once.

They are habited in a long violet colour'd Robe, girt about the middle with a great Rope of the same colour, with pendants at each end: They wear an odde unusual kind of hatts, much different from ours, for besides that their brims are very broad, and their crowns like a sugar-loaf, and about two
cubits

cubits high, they carry a great many Taffaty bands about them, of several colours, fastned length wise, from the top to the bottom, and have their brims cover'd with the same.

They behave themselves like true Pastors of the people, who pay them a reverence as if they were their Fathers, depositing whatever is most dear, and precious to them, in their hands. In short there is not a family amongst them, which puts not their whole affaires into their management, making them Vmpires in all their differences; referring their very marriages and alliances to their Conduct, and regulation.

This Priest had a young Neice, came lately to live with him, of an excellent proportion, an amiable aire, and a certain sweetness in her eye, that render'd her beauty (though otherwise not extraordinary) more greatfull and agreeable, then the most exact.

She speak Italian excellently well, but my skill in that language being but small, I addrest my self principally to her Unkle, who loved French likewise, and having contracted a friendship with him, I did believe he would give me leave to wait upon her, and entertain her sometimes at his house. But I had scarce began my proposition to him, but with a deep sigh he interrupted me, and told me, that the late misfortune of his Niece made him apprehensive of some ill consequence or other, if she should accept that honor: Is it (sayd I) that you imagine me so dishonorable as to sollicite so fair a Lady, (and so nearly related to a person for whom I have so great veneration) to any action of scandal?

dal? He reply'd, I take you Sir for too Noble a person, to design any such thing: But it may be you are ignorant that my Niece is marry'd to an Italian Officer, a cruel, treacherous, and violent man, who having bin forc'd to marry her after he had shamefully abus'd the simplicity of her youth, ceases not to retain an implacable jealousy of her, and a furious desire of being reveng'd, the effects of which I cannot but fear, from his actions a while since to one of the bravest Gentlemen among you.

His last words made me forget the resentment his Nieces dishonor began to excite in me; and to desire to be inform'd who that Gentleman was, and what that deplorable accident. Which he related to me very civilly in this manner. A certain Cavalier of *Normandy*, called the *Baron de S. Gille*, a person of great strength and courage, and one that was very eminent in *France* for his resolute prosecutions of all kind of desperate enterprizes, either good or bad, having attempted several times, (but in vain) to obtain from my Niece those favours, which the Law forbids, though Nature requires; at length he resolv'd with the *Chevalier de Tremes*, after they had been in a debauch, to go and make her a visit at her chamber, and to take such a time as they might most probably find the Italian Officer within, upon whom they lookt but as a pretended husband, and one who kept her company for his divertisement only.

Accordingly these two Cavaliers were as good as their words: They waited upon her in the evening, and found her husband with her, who seeing them enter, advanc'd to meet them, and to know

know their desires. They reply'd briskly; they came as he did to entertain themselves with that Lady, and without attending his answer, addrest themselves to her: having past some preliminary complements, according to the ordinary civility of the French, they began to cajole her, and to take some liberty that she did not approve, in so much that she was oblig'd to rebuke them something lowder then usual: The *Baron S. Gille* reply'd in her own note, according to the false opinion he had of her, telling her that having been so liberal of her favours to a pittyfull Italian, she ought not be disgusted at what they requested with so much civility.

The husband stole out in the beginning of the discourse, and having in great hast fetch'd a paire of Pistols, and conceal'd them in his breeches: he enters just as they finish'd the conference, when taking as it were the word out of their mouths, smiling he told them he had often heard say, that it was the custome in *France* for Ladys to have their Gallants to relieve and assist their Husbands in their Matrimonial functions, and it was but reasonable those Gallants should tast the pleasures of that Sacrament, seeing they perform'd the duties of it: But by misfortune that custome was not as yet come thither, which in his judgment was very convenient. You have (reply'd the Chevalier) a more commodious way of easing your selves in your Nuptial fatigues, seeing your Grecian Marriages are only for such a certain time as is agreed on: For which reason Sir there being great probability that you have not married this Lady for lon-

ger

ger time, then others of your profession doe ordinarily in this country, (which is never above 3 months) I suppose the terme of your contract may be expir'd, and we permitted to enter into a new and short Matrimony, for a few days only, during which time you may have opportunity if you think fit, to go see your Vncle. I shall readily consent Gentlemen (said he) when I am assured the date of my marriage is out, which as yet I doe not know, but if you please to let the busines depend till to morrow, I shall in the mean time endeavour to inform my self.

These Gallants perceiving the Lady was stollen away, whilst they were rallying in this manner with her husband, they took their leaves continuing their mirth still, and he answering with great pleasantness and hipocrisy: till on the middle of the staires (whither he had waited on them in complement) he drew out his two pistols, on a sudden, and firing upon them both together, he shot the *Baron S. Gille* thorow the heart, but the other went only thorow the *Chevalier de Tremes* sleeve and his shirt, burning them both without any other hurt.

Whilst the Chevalier was endeavouring to keep up his friend who was then sinking down upon the staires, the *Italian* got away, and took sanctuary with the General of that Nation, where he remain'd not above two days, before he appear'd again, no body concerning themselves to revenge this murder, because it was known, he only anticipated the Justice of *France*, who had prepar'd a more ignominious death for the Baron, for several

veral crimes he had committed, the last of which was running away with the Kings money in *Britany*.

Yet this reason satisfy'd not me, so, but that in some kind of passion, I told him, that I was equally surpriz'd that the *French* should have no more resentment of it, and that the *Venetian* General should have more care to save the life of that murderer, and stifle the memory of the action, then to doe Justice, as if the crimes charg'd upon the Baron were sufficient to expiate a murder.

He was making his answer, when a noble *Grecian* came in, (to desire something for his family, which was deposited in his hands) and interrupted our discourse, which I could not renew till two days after: But then the subject was altered, for having receiv'd the letter you did me the honor to write, the latter end of *November*; importing a desire in you to understand something of the faith and Mysteries of their Religion, but especially their outward policy. I made that the subject of our entertainment, to the end I might give you the more exact account, when ever I should have opportunity.

He enlarg'd immediately upon the extent of their Religion, enumerating the several people of the East, which have submitted to the Jurisdiction of the Patriarchs of *Constantinople*, of *Antioch*, of *Alexandria* and *Jerusalem*, which are the four, that doe properly compose the Greek Church, being bound together in the same Communion and Errors: He would have discours'd to me likewise of several Christian Societies, and Seets, which
their

their Bishops and Patriarchs have apart; but the idea which he gave me of them being so vast and confus'd, that my memory I found would be too weak to retain them, I desired he would in few words instruct me only, in the Orders observ'd in the present Government of the Church, and in the principal points in which they dissented from the *Roman*.

He had the humanity to grant my request, and to inform in this manner. That the Greek Church which extends it self almost quite thorow the East; is governed properly by the four Patriarchs aforesaid: The next after them are the Metropolitans, who have several Churches, and several Bishops under them: Next them are the Arch-Bishops, and Bishops in great numbers, of which there are no less then 150 in the Patriarchate of *Constantinople*, at this day, and of those 150, there are 35 Metropolitans: The Arch-Bishops have generally no Suffragans, and the Bishops are always superiour to the Priests, from whom they recieve their ordination as in the Church of *Rome*.

The Patriarchs are chosen by their Metropolitans, but the Patriarch of *Constantinople* is oblig'd to give a certain sum of money to the *Grand Seigneur* chief *Basha*, to have his priviledges confirm'd.

The Metropolitans are chosen by right of seniority and age.

Their Arch-Bishops, and Bishops are selected from amongst the Fryers, and after their ordination, are oblig'd to observe the vows of a Religious life, that is to say, to celibacy and abstinence

nence from flesh, in which they cannot dispence with themselves during life.

After these we may consider the *Abbots* or *Archimandrits*, which bear the habits of their Order, living in the same austeritiy and retirement with their several Monks, but with more regularity and exemplariness, in respect there is never any scandal or disorder, amongst them: Nor is it much to be admired, the strictness of their Penances, and their assiduity at their prayers, imploying them day and night, and not exposing them to those temptations wherewith others are intangled.

The Religious are all of them of the Order of *S. Basil*: They are so numerous, that upon Mount *Athos* alone, there are no less then 4 or 5000 of them dispos'd into several Monasteries: The severity of their fasts, exceeds the antient rigour of the Church: for besides their fasting on Wednesdays and Fridays throughout the year, they observe four Lents: the first is of seven weeks, during which time they have not the use so much as of milk or fish, living for that time upon dry'd meats, only upon Sundays and Saturdays: (which being the Jews Sabbath is never fasting-day with them) they are allowed milk, and fish, and wine, and oyle: For the assiduity of their devotions, it is greater then the *Chartereux*, amongst us, for they being oblig'd to prayers but every three houres, these are obliged every hour and half.

Their Priests and Ecclesiasticks, we may distinguish into two sorts: For there are those which live like Regulars in their Cloisters, where they have their Deans, Subdeans, Arch-Deacons, Lectu-

Ecclesiasticks

ters, and other Canonical Officers : they are called Layick Monkes, and are properly the same with our Canons : The other are Seculars, who say Prayers for the People, and administer the Sacraments to all under their Cure : But the chief and most venerable amongst them, are the *Papas* we have mentioned before, which are selected ordinarily from amongst the Religious, and hold the same rank with our Parish Priests almost, only they are more venerable, and have greater authority in temporal affaires.

For what respects the Doctrine of the Greeks in point of Mystery: it will not be impertinent to take notice by the way, what books and writings they make use of, before we speak of their differences from our Church :

1. They have no less esteem and adherency to the antient traditions of the Church, then we.
2. They doe admit with the same veneration and respect all the Books of the Holy Scriptures, but have no other Translation of it, but the Septuagint.
3. They give the same reverence almost, to the Acts of the seven Greek Synods, to the writings of *S. Basil*, of *S. Chrysostome*, and *S. John de Damas*.
4. They have a great value likewise for *S. Gregorys* Morals.
5. And adding themselves much to the study of Schole Divinity, they read the writings of *Thomas Aquinas* with great admiration, especially his *Sum of Theology*.
6. Their Liturgy is in the antient Greek language, which the most of them doe not understand :

They

They use *S. Basils* Lyturgy on Festival days, and *S. Chrysostomes* upon others.

If their Books, and their principal Doctors be well consider'd, 'tis no hard matter to believe, their opinions in Points of Faith and Mysteries, cannot be much different from ours, unless in three particulars only.

The first in which they dissent from the *Roman*, is, about the procession of the *Holy Ghost*: which they will have proceed from the Father alone: For (say they) if from the Father and the Son, he must necessarily have a twofold understanding, and a twofold will: Yet they forbear not to worship him, to acknowledge the equality of the three Persons, and to baptize in his Name.

The second is about the Celibation of Priests, who amongst them are allowed to marry once, and this opinion is founded upon the fourth Canon of the Council of *Gangra*, which pronounces an Anathema against all such as doe scruple to receive the Sacrament from the hands of a married Priest. Nevertheless it is to be believ'd they doe not absolutely disapprove of the Celibacy in them, seeing (as we say'd before) those which hold the first ranke in their Church, are oblig'd after their Ordination to the observance of all the vows of Religion, of which Celibacy is the first.

The third concerns the state of the Soul, after the death of the body: They believe not as we doe, that they go immediately to Heaven, to receive the recompence either of their good works or bad: but they are of opinion they are reserv'd, (the good in places of pleasure: the bad in pain and

horror) till the day of Judgement, otherwise say they that day would be to no purpose all people being sentenc'd before.

Upon this score it is they reject Purgatory, yet the Custome of praying for the dead is receiv'd amongst them (as amongst us) for an Apostolical Tradition, and a thing practis'd by all the Saints, and the whole Church from age to age: and this they assert that (betwixt two places where they suppose the good, and the bad, to attend) there is a third for those who had a desire to turn but defer'd it too long, and that it is those Souls which receive benefit by the prayers and sacrifices made to God for them: Which is an opinion not very remote from our Purgatory.

But if it be consider'd that the *Greeks* admit only the seven first oecumenical Councils, rejecting all that succeeded them, by reason that in the seventh call'd by Pope *Adrian*, it was decreed, that all the Decisions of that Council should be inviolable and perpetual, and whoever should call any Council after that, should be accurst, it will be no hard matter to conceive why the *Greeks*, who differ so little from the *Romans*, in points of Doctrine, and Faith, should be at that distance notwithstanding in matters of practice and discipline.

For the *Greeks* having no regard to all the alterations in the Church of *Rome*, since the say'd seven Councils, but looking on them as innovations and corruptions, they think themselves oblig'd to stick the closer to their antient discipline, by their adherency to that, upbraiding us as Hereticks. The *Catholick*, on the other side considering the discipline

pline; and Ceremonies of the Church, but as things indifferent and changeable in themselves, the utility of them depending upon certain circumstances that might be alter'd: they do not think themselves oblig'd to esteem them as indispensable precepts, but as practices left wholly to the authority of the Church, who having establish'd them at one time for particular reasons, may retrench them upon another occasion that they shall think just, and substitute new in their places, reserving still a veneration for those which they change; for the Church may lawfully introduce a new discipline, and make the people submit to it, without condemning what was practic'd before. And this they have done several times as they judg'd it convenient: But the *Greeks* regarding the points of their discipline, and the antient practice of their Church, as inviolable precepts, have retain'd them as firmly, as their Articles of Faith. And this is the great difference betwixt the *Greek Church* and the *Roman*.

These two Churches have the same Sacraments, but they agree not in the forme of administration. The *Greeks* baptize with water like the *Latins*, and in the name of the three Persons of the *Trinity*, but they continue the way of immersion, which was the antient way of the Church. The *Romans* on the other side considering very well that sometimes it may happen, they cannot have water sufficient, and sometimes not vessals proper to plunge the whole body of the child, they would baptise, and that moreover the cold of the water in which it is plung'd, did many times alter its health, and pre-

vaile with the Parents to defer its baptisme; with great danger of their Souls, they did conceive asperſion might be as well, ſeeing in the primitive times (though rarely) it was allow'd upon certain occaſions.

The *Greeks* have the ſame opinion of the real preſence of *Jeſus-Chriſt* in the *Eucharift*, and of the *Transubſtantiation* of the bread into his body. They adore the Hoſt as we doe upon their knees, and as it is removed from one place to another, they proſtrate themſelves like us: But the firſt difference betwixt us is, they think it Judaical and contrary to the very inſtitution of the Sacrament, to uſe any bread, but bread without Levain; the reaſon they give is from the words *Recumbentibus Discipulis*, for, ſay they, if the Diſciples were ſitting at the Table, when *Jeſus-Chriſt* took the bread and chang'd it into his moſt adorable Body, it is manifeſt it was not leavened bread, for it was the cuſtome of the Jews to eat that ſtanding, as in the Ceremony of the Paſſeover.

Another difference is, they give the Communion to the people in both kinds, following the ancient practice of the Church, whereas the Church of *Rome* (believing *Chriſt* to be entirely in either) have thought fit to adminiſter it ſeperately, and upon conſideration of divers inconveniences, have chang'd that practice in their ordinary diſtribution.

They have another peculiar ceremony, and that is to conſecrate ſeveral Hoſtes upon *Holy Thursday*, reſerving them apart to be communicated to thoſe that are ſick during that year.

Con-

Confession, Extream-Union, Ordination of Priests, and Marriages they doe use in the same manner almost with us: Nevertheless the bonds of their Marriages are not so strong as ours, seeing they doe breake them frequently upon trifling occasions, but this is but in some particular occasions, and principally in *Moscow*.

Their fasting, and abstinence from certain meats, much more aultere then amongst us; they observe all the antient fasts, that is they eat but once a day, towards the evening, and besides their observation of Wednesdays and Fridays throughout the year, they have four Lents, which the Layity keep with almost the same severity as the Religious: The first is the same with ours, and lasts seven weeks. The second begins the morning after the Octaves of the Pentecost. The third is of fifteen-days, commences the first of August, and holds to the *Assumption* of the *Virgin Mary*, which is their principal Feast: The fourth lasts all the time of the *Advent*, which begins fifteen days before ours.

The Laiques doe not immitate the Priests and Monks, less strictly in the assiduity of their prayers, then in the austerity of their fasts. There is a great number of them, which recite the Breviary, as they doe, and on Sundays and Festivals, man, woman, and child fail not (without great necessity) to be present at Church from 2 a clock in the morning, singing of Hymnes till Sun rising, after which time they retire till nine, and then meet again, to be present at Mass: After dinner they come to Vespers as the *Catholicks* doe, but with

much more exactness : most of the Priests and the people place their principal devotion in the worship of the *Virgin Mary* : They have no Musique in their Churches : The women never sit intermingl'd with the men , but are plac'd apart where they can neither see nor be seen , but thorow a lettice. Preaching they use but very seldome ; nay one of their Monks being accus'd of having preach'd in Lent , Easter , and Christmas , was banish'd to Mount *Sinay* , by the Patriarch of *Constantinople*.

Their prayers for the Dead , their Invocation of Saints , their confidence not only in their prayers and intercessions , but in their merit and assistance , their veneration for Reliques , and their worshipping of Images , is the same with ours , with this small difference only , they have no statues , nor images embost in their Church , but in flat painting great store , yet they do not absolutely reject them , for they are to be found sometimes in the Chapels of their Canons.

And this is in few words what I could learn of the Doctrine , and discipline of the *Greek Church* : I suppose it is sufficient to confirm you in the opinion you have always had of it , that unless it be in the question about the Procession of the *Holy Ghost* , the estate of Souls after the death of their bodys , and the Celibacy of their Priests , there is no essential difference betwixt that and ours : For which reason I shall return to my first subject , in which it remains , that I give you a short account of the number of men in the Town , the diversity of Nations of which they consist , their several Posts , and which

which way they have subsisted so long, at the expence of the *Venetian*.

When we came away, we left the Garrison much weaken'd, as well as the Auxiliary Troops: The number of Companys was large enough, but the Souldiers that compos'd them were very few: Some there were which had not above 4 or 5 men left; the rest were generally not above a dozen or fifteen, and the fullest Company of all had not above 25. In so much as there were in a manner, as many Officers as Souldiers.

The Regiment of *Savoy*, which at first was 6000 men, was reduc'd to 2000. Yet all these reliëts put together, amounted to near 7000 men, besides the Inhabitants, which were about 4000, and all at the charge of the *Venetian*, as well as the Soldiers.

The force of the Garrison is compos'd, of *Greeks*, *Slavonians*, *Italians*, *Germans*, some *Swisses*, *Savoyards* (which is their greatest foreign force) *French* (most Officers) and Knights of *Malta*, who alone have the Guard of the Breach of *S. Andre*: The *French*, *Savoyards*, *Germans*, and the few *Swiss* there are there, have their Posts in the out-works and places attack'd: The *Greeks*, *Slavonians*, and *Italians* have the Guard of the Generals doors, the Gates of the Town, and other places where the enemy have not made their approaches. The Towns men in all places, being oblig'd upon the least alarm, to be in armes, and if after the beat of the Drum they be found without, they are shot immediately upon the place.

Those who understand nothing of the address and policy

policy of the *Venetian* doe wonder how they have been able to sustein the charges of so tedious a war, against so potent an enemy. And indeed to consider the provision for that Garrison, the Ships they are constrain'd to keep at Sea, the frequent levies they are forc'd to make, the recruits, the Ammunition, the Officers pay, the Convoys, and the quantity of Victuals they are constantly sending, not for the Garrison only, but the Inhabitants themselves, both men, women and children, one would think so great a charge would have exhausted the treasury of that *Republique*, and ruin'd its Citizens. For which reason I shall give you an accompt of their œconomy, according to the best information I could gain.

You know very well already that the auxiliary forces, as the *Popes*, the *Malteses*, the *Savoyards*, are no charge to that *Republique*, no more then the *Germans* and we were, when we were there; but it may be you doe not know that these supplys doe contribute to the subsistence of those who are under their pay, and that they have a cunning way of paying their Officers without money, and this is it I desire you would understand.

The whole trade of *Candy*, and the rest of the Isles under the dominion of the *Venetian*, being manag'd to the advantage of that common wealth, under the direction of a *Proveditor General*, and the Inhabitants restrain'd from transporting, or selling their commoditys to any body else; it must necessarily depend upon him to set what price he pleases upon such provisions as are brought into the Town. In so much as the auxiliary forces, are constrain'd

constrain'd to pay three or four times as much as they cost, which yeilds them very great gain, and facilitates the payment of the Soldiers, which is done commonly with Tickets, which they discharge with very little money; For they having no less need of provisions then the Officers of the Auxiliary Troops, are forc'd to take them off at the same price, in payment of their Tickets, by which means they discharge Tickets of 100 Crowns, with 25, and by this peice of conduct and oeconomy, they maintain 3 or 4000 Soldiers in that Town, at less charge then 500 in an other place.

Yet notwithstanding this policy of the *Venetian*, in paying their forces with Victuals: The Officers have had great reason to complain of the stopage of their money, for indeed they give them but little of that: which renders them all very poor and miserable that ingage in their service. For if it be true that want of money is the greatest misery a Soldier can suffer amongst all the perplexitys of a Siege, 'tis most certain their condition in *Candy*, cannot but be extream, seeing they not only are always without money, but without hopes of any hereafter, their Tickets being pay'd, without receiving a farthing. Upon which consideration, amongst all the Reformado Officers, that were with us, there was but one (how indigent soever they were) who would take imployment under them, except two more, which had scapt hanging very narrowly at *Paris*: True it is there were two or three of our most considerable Voluntiers, who for particular reasons desir'd to have stay'd: But Mr. *S. Andre* would by no means hear of it, but told them they would

would be counted fooles or mad men, by all that knew the condition of that place, if they persisted in that humour: In short he acquainted Mr. *Fuillade*, who oblig'd them to go along, in spite of all their importunity to the contrary.

The fourth of *January* we took our leaves of *Candy*, under the favour of a darkish evening, yet we could not doe it so privately, but the enemy discover'd it, though it was so late, we were got out of the reach of their Canon, before they began to give us their salvos, which they did very liberally, firing into all parts of the Harbour, out of which we past with our 3 Vessels, the *Duke* Admiral, the *Mermaid*, and another, in which our wounded and sick men were put, to the number of fifty or threescore.

By the way Sir I think it not amiss to let you understand that in *Candy*, and almost quite thorow the *Levant*, they have a way of treating their sick, very much different from ours, yet very convenient and of little expence; They suffer them to have neither flesh, nor eggs, nor broths, nor syrrops, nor gelleys: The use of these things being observ'd to be mortally dangerous; for the whole nourishment they give them, is only a certain drink made of water and slices of bread crumbled into it, and boyld upon the fire, to such a degree till the bread and the water be brought to a kind of a consistence, which they call a *Panade*, which is to be taken as hot as broath: This liquour is indeed not over pleasant to be taken, nor proper to recover ones strength, (for it is observ'd, all those who take are on the other side very weake and feeble) but it carrys this
 advantage

advantage along with it, that the feaver being once gone, they need not above 3 or 4 days to recover their health and their flesh.

We return'd by *Standia*, where we were at anchor as we came. The weather being cross we were forc'd to stay there to the 24, at which time our impatience made us resolve to take the opportunity of a very strong gale of wind, which however dangerous, might carry us with full sayles a great way in a little time: But that wind blowing hard into the month of the Harbour, our greatest difficulty was to get out to Sea; The *Venetian* Gallies that came on purpose to tow us out, were not able themselves to keep at Sea: Three times they attempted to hale us out by force of oares, but all three times they were disapointed, and we left in great danger of the Rocks that are there about, for our Ships being forc'd together now and then, to avoid the Rocks, they struck against one another so violently; they were in great danger of miscarrying: But at last they manag'd things so well we got the wind in our sayles, making the whole *Tour of Candy*, and passing as far as *Cerigo*, over those Rocks which we scap'd with so much difficulty as we came.

We were scarce out of sight of those Islands but were taken with a furious tempest, which disperst our 3 Ships: The Admiral wherin Mr. *Fucillade* was, was carry'd with great impetuosity upon the coast of *Barbary*, where he had been irrecoverably run on ground, had not one of the crew by accident discover'd Mount *Gibel* in *Sicily*, and (without knowing what Mountain it was) given

us the alarm that we were upon the coast of *Barbary* within three leagues of *Cape-Bon*, where we found the Vessel with our sick men : from thence we set sayle for *Malta*, but could not make it in two days time, by reason of the variety of winds from several points ; we were forc'd to coast up and downe there for some time by little and little to gain the entry into that Harbour, where we found the *Mermaid* with Mr. *S. Paul*, his family, and the rest of his Brigade : We stayd there only two days to refresh our selves, and went away the fourth of *February*.

Mr. *le Comte de S. Paul*, whose design was to pass thorow *Italy*, went on shore for some days to ease himself of an infirmity in one of his leggs : he kept only such of his servants as were necessary about him, and sent the rest in the *Mermaid* along with us, which was very happy for him, for the same Ship happen'd to be visited with the plague by the way : and 60 of his men to dye of it.

He having not seen the *Grand Master* when he was there before, by reason of a certain scruple he made to receive with the Title of Highness, notwithstanding the assurance was given him that his Highness *de Longueville* his Brother, had given him the Principality of *Nenchatel* in *Switzerland* : But this difficulty was accommodated at his return by an ingenious expedient : It was contriv'd that Mr. *S. Paul* should make his complement in *French*, and the *Grand Master* his return in *Italian*, and that the Interpreter in repeating the words of Mr. *S. Paul* should have care to give him the Title of Highness in this manner, *His Highness gives*
your

your Eminence to understand. And in explaining the words of the *Grand Master*, to Mr. *S. Paul*, he should say, *His Eminence tells your Highness.* And this expedient was found very agreeable, as not engaging, either one or the other, beyond the rules of their Ceremonies in any of their entertainments by which means they had two or three meetings, with great satisfaction on both sides. From *Malta* wt came with a faire wind into the *Tuscan Sea*, coasting all along upon the shore to gain *Porto longon* (between the Isle of *Corse*, and the *Elbe*) from whence the passage is not a little dangerous to *Genoa*; from whence we past (without coming to an anchor any where) to the Isles of *Teres*, which are not above two or three small leagues from *Toulon*; where during the *Quarantine* we made, I had leisure to look over my *Memoires*, and to reconsider the variety of dangers we had past both by Land and by Sea, in this expedition, thereby to give you as full and as exact a Relation as you desir'd.

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CONTINUATION

Of the *Siege* of

C A N D I A.

*From the Departure of M. de la Fueillade
to its Surrender.*



He forces under the Command of M. *Fueillade* having been har-
 rast out which continual duty
 since their arrival, and reduc'd in
 their last Sally to a third part of
 what they were at first, though
 the Enterprize was brave, and
 perform'd with as much gal-
 lantry as could be Expected from so inconsidera-
 ble a number, yet they found to their Cost that
 Miracles were ceas'd, and that resolution and rea-
 son must go together when any great action is
 undertaken, or any success extraordinary to be
 hop'd for,

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Was

Was it possible four hundred men, drawn out with so much difficulty and disadvantage, incapable of any Armes for their defence, and desperate of relief, should dislodge two thousand six hundred, well intrench'd, well accommodated with provisions, well furnisht with Cannon, Morterpeices, Gernados, Firebals, Mines, and all things the mischeivous invention of mankind could contrive for their destruction? Yet such was their Courage, and so far were they fortunate, they beat them out of seven of their redoubts, routed them in four several charges, and repell'd them to such a distance, that could they have receiv'd any proportionable supply from the Town, or interrupted the coming in of the Turks from all other parts of the Leaguer, they had probably clear'd that side, and perform'd an Action would have been as wonderful in this age, as incredible in the next.

But probable means being always a necessary ingredient to the confection of any Extraordinary Exploit, they pay'd dear for the Experiment, and that insatiable gallantry which was not to be satisfy'd of late but by raising the Siege, starts (as it were) now at the very notice of the Turks, and is shrunk and come down to that pass, a retreat is the greatest of their designs, and to save their own stakes, as much as any of them desir'd.

Mr. *Fueillade* having indeed exprest himself excellently well, and with no less conduct than hazard, brought the unhappy remainder of his Brigades once more into the Town; having view'd what were left, and sadly observ'd the posture they

they were in, he call'd a Council of his Officers forthwith to advise what was to be done, he represented the Condition of his men, the smallness of their number, the jealousy and diffidence he had in the Officers of the Town, who had neither given them the Assistance nor encouragement they might fairly have expected; and concluded upon the whole, that the rest were to be preserv'd, and that all convenient preparation should be made in Orders to their return.

The next day *M. Fueilade* making a visit to the Generalissimo *Morafini*, gave him an accompt of their resolutions, he let him know with what Zeal they had undertaken the Enterprize, with what Valour and fidelity they had persued it hitherto, and were still ready to persist were there any visible hopes of excountring the Enemy; that the siege was like now to be carry'd on with approaches, and mines, to which it was not fit the Nobility in his Squadron should be expos'd, without possibility of action; that in that respect they were reduc'd to an incapacity of doing any thing Considerable for the future; that the Turks might be indeed encourag'd by their departure, but that the number he should carry with him would not be so great, as to give them any real advantage; That the *Lunenburgers*, *Bavarians*, and other supplys from *Venice* were at hand, and would abundantly recompence the loss of them: That he hop'd by their Comportment since they came, they had given such testimony of themselves, they were in no danger of any dishonorable aspersiion. That there was nothing to be expected, bur by

raising the Siege, which would be the work of a Considerable Army, and not a handful of men; that he would with his utmost endeavours move and excite his most *Christian Majesty* to undertake it again, and give him a faithful account of the danger they were in; that he was unwilling to leave them in an Exigence, and his whole Brigade were of the same Judgement, but that by continuing there he should but defraud his *Majesty* of so many of his Nobles, as might Command a considerable part of the new force he did hope would be sent, without doing any thing of importance for the benefit of the Town.

To which General *Morosini* reply'd, that he was sorry for their departure, but most of all for the Occasions; that in the name of the whole State of *Venice*, and all Christendom besides, he gave him thanks for what he had done; that their Enterprize had been noble and honorably manag'd; that he had assisted him more vigorously in his last Sally, had he not wanted men, and apprehended too rationally, lest the Turks should have layd hold of the Opportunity, and (falling on the other side) have carryed the Town; he acknowledg'd their Fidelity, applauded their Valour, and having earnestly desir'd him, as much as in him lay, to dispose his *Majesty* once more to their relief, he promis'd him what accommodation the Town could afford in Order to their embarkment.

Things being acted in this manner, some few days were allow'd to the refreshment of the wounded and sick, and to the repose of such as were well;
and

and in the mean time all Convenient preparation was in order to their return.

In the beginning of *January* all things being ready, they went aboard their Gallies in the Fort or *Tramatra*. The Town exprest some sorrow for their departure, and payd them some formalities at their Shipping; and that the Turks themselves might bear a part in the Ceremony, they gave them several Volleys from the platform of *Prinli*, and all their Batteries on that side, but without any Considerable prejudice; they hoysing sayle and falling off to *Standia* immediately.

The weather being ruffe, he was forc'd for some time to attend at *Standia* for a fair wind, which at length coming happily about he embrac'd, and in short time came safely to *Malta* thorow all the rocks and difficulties of those seas.

The Grand Master understanding his arrival, sent one of the principal of his Officers to Complement him, and to let him know; how great an honor he should have esteem'd it to have seen him himself, and to have receiv'd the deplorable relation of his Mis-fortunes from his own mouth; that he had heard of the Gallantry of his attempt, and that the miscarriage was not imputable to any want of courage or conduct on his side, but to the Common fate and uncertainty of War. That he was sorry the custome of that *Island* would not admit him (coming from a place infected) till his Quarentine was made: That if he were perswadable to that, he would promise him a suitable Reception afterwards; if otherwise, that he would take such orders as should supply him with

whatever the *Island* could afford in the mean time.

M. Fucillade return'd him his thanks, accepted the kindness he proffer'd for the supply of his Fleet, and three or four dayes he stayd there to refresh; But the minds of his party being at home, and the memory of their mis-fortunes too heavy upon their hearts, they could not relish the civility they receiv'd there, nor be satisfi'd with any thing but the quickness of their return.

M. S. Paul having designed to make a visit in *Sicily*, and from thence pass by *Rome* and *Italy* into *France*, was perswaded to stay in *Malta* for some time, where at length, after a just attendance, being admitted to his first visit to the Grand Master, to avoid some punctilios of Ceremony, which he had been otherwise oblig'd to, he was receiv'd in bed, and two days after his visit return'd at his own Lodging, with no small kindness and civility: In short *M. St. Paul* receiv'd many honors from him, the last of which was, that he Commanded two of his Gallies to attend him to *Messina* for his security and Guard.

M. Fucillade's resolution being to go along with his party, he set sayl for *Thoulon*, gratifying thereby the impatience of his Soldiers, who were already weary of those parts, and importunately desirous of the Compassion of their friends. But his Calamity being yet incompleat, it pleased God to afflict him once more, and to visit one of his ships with so furious a plague, that it swept away most of them before they came a shoar; as if providence had been offended at his departure,
and

and judg'd it ignoble and indecent for him to desert so pious an Enterprize with so many men.

Having brought the remainder of his forces to the Isles of *Yeres* (which are certain small *Islands* at no great distance from *Toulon*) he left them there till further Orders, himself hasting thither before: which being done, and such quarters and accommodation as was necessary provided for them, they were Landed forthwith, and dispos'd in such manner as with least prejudice to the Inhabitants, was most convenient for them.

It was not long before his affaires at *Toulon* were so well settled, there remain'd nothing for him to do, but to make his personal accompt to his *Majesty*, not only of his own Conduct and occurrences, but of the present posture and Condition of the Town, which how couragious soever within, and supported with promises from abroad, was notwithstanding so prest and overlaid by the dayly supplys and advancements of the Turks, that without a more vigorous and speedy assistance, there was but small hopes of defending it long.

For the Turks had not only receiv'd considerable recruits, great quantity of Provisions, and all the encouragement that ready money, and fair promises could give them, but they had lodg'd themselves at the foot of the Bastion of *St. Andre*, possess'd themselves of the *Pruili* and *Scotthere* and rais'd such platformes there as playd upon occasion so Effectually into the Harbour of *Tramatra*, the Gallys could neither enter nor remain there but with great hazard and insecurity.

Besides the Grand Visier upon the news of the Retirement of M. *Fuillade*, imagining he should find the Town under some weakness or discouragement, resolv'd upon a storm; accordingly having drawn up 16000. of his men as privately in the night time as was possible, and divided them into two bodies, he fell on in two places with great clamour and fury. Never did the Turks show more courage then now: Never was the service more desperate on both sides; The Visier himself was assistant, exhorting, encouraging, and threatning his men; the ladders were plac'd to the breaches, the Turks ascended with their Fire-balls, Granadoes, and such pernicious instruments of mischief. Sometimes the Turkish Cressent was advanc'd by them, and immediately pull'd down again by the Town; sometime they proceeded, and gained upon the place, when on a sodain they were repell'd, and lost what advantage they had gotten before, so that at the last observing their progress but small, and the Garrison invincibly pertencacious in defence of the Town, he sounded a retreat, leaving the ground cover'd next morning with the dead, besides what they buryed and carry'd off in the dark.

Neither was this the only Considerable assault or repulse that did happen; not a week but some attempt or other was made upon it without, not a week but some Signal Exploit or other was performed in its defence within, and though in this and several other assaults he had lost many thousand of his men, and the wants and distresses of a Leaguer were not sparingly amongst them, yet having receiv'd

ceiv'd constant supplys from *Morea*, and new provisions coming in hourly from all parts, the Grand Signiour urging and upbrayding him by his delay, the Grand Viliier went on resolutely with his deligns; his approaches were advanc'd with all possible industry, his Batteries renew'd, his Mines, his Gallerys, his pits, and all manner of preparations doubled, his Guns playing incessantly from a new mount they had rais'd near the Monastery *di Santo Spirito* to disturb them in their retrenchments, which they were beginning to throw up within the old works, as foreseeing the other would be inevitably destroy'd; and as if all this would have been too little to have ruin'd them, he perfected his Mines with that privacy and dilligence, he brought many of them not only under the Walls, and Outworks, but under the principal Streets and Quarters of the Town.

Besides all these advantages which the departure of the *French*, or his own assiduity had given him, he was quicken'd and excited by the noise of new Commotions at home: The Common people in *Constantinople* had a long time been senceible of a sence of the Grand Segniors Court, their Trading was grown dead and inconsiderable, and their Spirits turbulent and tumultuous; the length and desperateness of the service in *Candia* was become terrible to his Remoter Colonys in *Asia*, and *Affrick*; at *Alexandria* and other places the new leveys which were made mutining, Kill their Officers and desperse; Nor were the *Fanisaries* more obedient then they, they had no affection for an imployment had devour'd so many of them already,
they

they saw no visible hopes of gaining it sodainly, and they had such an alarm of the vast preparation was making all over Christendom for its relief; they could not believe there was any great likelihood of being Masters of it at last; and to foment their disorders yet more, it was given out (whether by way of Artifice or otherwise is not known) that private Orders were given by the Grand Segnior for the secret strangling of two of his Brothers, for whom they had some pretended kindness and Compassion: Upon this score all things were in Confusion there, and without speedy and propitious success in this siege, the Grand Vissier was not only like to run great hazard in his own fortunes and reputation, but there would be great danger of some violent revolution in the State.

All these reasons put together were enough to have invigorated a Complexion much more phlegmatick then his; no wonder therefore if he doubled his Zeal, renew'd his assaults, multiply'd his Mines, and pressed with all possible importunity for recruits, which the Grand Segnior knew very well were but necessary, commanded several of his new rais'd men to be drawn down and transported, but so great an impression the terrour of that leaguer had made upon them, that they despis'd his Orders and disbanded; in so much that he was Constrain'd to send six thousand of the *Janizaries* attending his person, and to Command several of his standing forces in *Dalmatia* thither, for his reinforcement.

Nor were the Christians less serious on their side;

side ; They consider'd solemnly the Condition of the Town ; they foresaw the dishonor it would be to have a place that was the Frontier and Bulwark of Christendom, ravish'd out of their hands ; they were sensible how much the loss of that Town would expose them to his Armies in *Italy* or *Sicily*, as he pleas'd himself, and therefore with no less diligence then they were attack'd, did they begin to prepare for its relief.

The *Lunenbourg* forces, and others from the *Dukes of Bavaria* and *Brunswick*, being happily landed in few days after the departure of *M. Fuelade*, put the Town into a condition of sustaining it self for a while, and gave them leisure to attend their greater supplies ; They were Commanded by General *Waldeck* in chief, and one *Mellison* a *Scotchman* had a Regiment, both of them Officers of great Valour and Experience, and worthy of such Soldiers as they brought with them : This Brigade rais'd up their Spirits, and gave them such Confidence of the security of the Town, that General *Morosini* thought fit to take the Opportunity and put out to Sea with his whole Fleet, to retard (if not intercept) the *Visiers* supplies, which his intelligence inform'd him were coming from all parts of *Greece*, of *Egypt*, of *Asia*, and *Barbary*, and to facilitate the access of new forces he expected himself.

Having left the Command of all things in the hands of *M. Andre Monbrun* who had given so frequent and considerable Testimonies of his Conduct, he divided his Fleet into 3 Squadrons, one of them was Commanded into the *Archipelago* to attend

attend the motion of such forces as were expected from *Asia*, or *Affrick*, another was to ply about the Coasts of *Greece* for the same purpose, and the third to be cruising about the *Island* of *Candia*, to pick up those that by the means of the weather or any other Accident, should escape from the vigilance of the other.

Nor was the design absolutely ineffectual; though it took not to that degree it was hoped: General *Morosini* took several Saichs and other small vessels intended for *Canea*, and forc'd the Grand Segnior to march most of his forces from *Constantinople* and other ports (where they lay ready to be embark'd,) to *Morea* by land, to evade the danger of being taken by Sea, from whence by the connivance of the night, (it being not above ten hours sayle) they could with more certainty and convenience convey them to the Grand Visier.

This March, and the impediment the *Venetian* Gallies gave them by their daily appearance upon that shore, gave them no small interruption in their progress before the Town, in so much that the Grand Segnior himself began to be impatient, and to upbraid the Visier with his delay; But at length in spight of their watchfulness on both sides, the Visier had 7000. new rays'd men, and 2000. *Janisaries* landed at *Spinalonga*, to the great Corroboration and encouragement of his Camp: and General *Morosini* return'd with 2000. fresh men, seventeen hundred barrels of Powder, and such other recruits of money and provisions as might encourage and enable them to hold out till they should receive more considerable supplies.

And

And now the Alarm being taken on all hands, and the condition of that Town known all over Christendom; it was not to be doubted but all Christian Princes would be concern'd, and contribute their assistance, according to their interest or affection.

His Holyness being Father of them all, and by consequence most proper for so general a Negotiation, by his Nuntios in *Spain* and in *France*, he solicites very earnestly for their assistance, he tells them the importance of the place, of what advantage to Christendom, not so much in respect of the native Commodities, or the convenience of the Port, as that it was as it were a stop and period to the Tyranny of the Turks; That the *Venetian* had hitherto maintain'd it at his own charge, though the benefit accrewed to them all: that after two years contest and reluctance, as it were upon their own bottom only, it was no wonder if they totter'd at last having so powerful and so wealthy an enemy to deal with; That it would have great reflection not only upon the policies, but the Religion of the Christians, should they sit still and suffer so serviceable a member to be cut off, without endeavouring by timely applications to repell the fury of the Gangreen. That the Turks had made a progress beyond what could have been imagined, had brought their mines into the middle of the Town, and with their platforms and Batteries, gon a great way in stopping up the Harbours, yet the Town was not desperate, nor their danger insuperable; if their Exigence was great, it must be great Princes must relieve

lieve them, and whither could he address himself with more Confidence, then to them who were always the greatest enemies to Paganism, and the greatest propugnors of the Christian faith.

The *Spaniard* acknowledges the proposal, laments the condition of the Town, promises his Gallies of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and some Land forces from *Milan*, and pretends, his assistance should have been much greater, but that the King of *France* his late invasion of *Flanders*, and his new pretences, kept them in so constant and chargeable an apprehension, that they could not rationally part with any more, unless they would expose themselves too grossly, and give him an advantage they might never recover, to which they suggested the minority of their Prince.

But the King of *France* to remove that objection, and incline them to as vigorous an engagement in that Enterprize as himself, assur'd his Holiness upon the Honor of a King, he would in no manner whatever disturbe them for a twelve month, and as if he had fear'd his word alone would not have been taken by the *Spaniard*, he applies himself so ardently to the sending of relief, that they might be certain he was not able to drive on two such Enterprizes at once, neither his stock nor his time being sufficient to bear it.

He acquainted his Holiness with his Resolution of sending eight thousand men under the Command of the Duke of *Navailles*, and that he would give orders to the Duke of *Beaufort* (his Admiral at Sea) to prepare against *May* such a number of his Gallies and men of War as should be sufficient

to transport and secure them, he desired that his Holiness would in the mean time make use of his paternal influence upon the *Princes of Italy*, that there would be necessity of intermediate supplies, to keep up their spirits and support them till more came; That the Duke of *Modena Mantua*, and *Parma* in respect of their situation, and vicinity to the Sea were to be solicited for leveys, which in a short time might be Embark'd, and at *Candia* before others on Ship-board: and that his Holiness Gallies (which he had intimated should be sent) might be ready at such a Rendezvouz as should be agreed on in the mean time.

And that his words and actions might correspond, and the World take notice and observe how little he considered the distance of the place, the dangers by the way, nor the difficulties there, when honor and Religion call'd so loud for his assistance, the Duke of *Beaufort* is Commanded immediately to the Fleet to fit up such a number of his Ships with all practicable diligence as he should think Competent for the design. And the Counte de *Vivonne* dispatch'd with the same Orders to *Toulon* to be ready at a precise time to attend him with his Gallies and all the power he could make.

All stones being turned in this manner that might contribute, and all hands imploy'd that might hasten their relief, His Majesty gave Order for the raising five thousand foot and 700. Horse to be Commanded by the Duke of *Navailles*, of which the Regiments already marching for *Rosillon* and those in *Dauphen* for more Expedition were

were to be part, besides which four hundred and twenty men were to be drawn out of his Regiment of Guards, two hundred of his Musqueteers, and two hundred Reformades, to which 300. of the Army horse were to be added under the Command of the Marquis de *Francier*, and two hundred more reform'd Officers in the room of so many of the *Guards de Corps* who were Countermanded. The Kings Musqueteers were given men to M. *Maupertuys*, and M. de *Montbrun*, being divided into two Squadrons; the Regiment of Guards to M. *Castelan*, all of them persons of great Gallantry and Experience. The Rendezvouz was appointed at *Toulon*, and that nothing might be able to discourage or retard them by the way, five hundred thousand Livres were ordered to be paid them, one half at *Lyons* by Bill of Exchange, the other in *Provence* out of the receipts of that Province; seven and twenty days being allow'd them for their march, and seventeen more for their repose when they came there.

The 28. of *February* the Duke of *Beaufort* took his leave of his Majesty, repairing with all speed to his charge, accompany'd with the Chevalier de *Vendosme* his Nephew, and several great Officers and persons of quality.

He was no sooner arriv'd at *Toulon* but he fell immediately to his business with all imaginable Providence and dexterity, preparing all things necessary for his Voyage; he view'd the Ships, survey'd the Equipage, encouraged the Officers, and rewarded the Sea-men; in short whatever was wanting was provided, and what ever was necessary was done.

Not

Nor was the Duke of *Navailles* less active at home , having finished his Leavys , and taken what care was possible for their accommodation by the way , Orders were given for their march, and as in great Actions there are no passages, so trivial slight, from whence the capricious will not take occasion to make their conjecture and presage , so in this there was an accident (though sad in it self yet otherwise of no great importance as to the main of the designe) which posses'd many people with an ominous presage, and was no small discouragement to the expectation of the World :

As they were drawing down from all parts to the Rendezvous , for greater Expedition it was thought Convenient to Embarque some of their Companys upon the *Soane* , and so it fell out that either by the badness of the Vessels, the foulness of the weather , or the unruliness of the Soldiers, two of them sunk down to the bottom, and about fifty or threescore of the Soldiers were drown'd the Officers all of them escaping , but one Ensigne which conducted them into the other world.

On the tenth of *April* , the Duke of *Navailles* took his Congey likewise of his most Christian Majesty , with all speed hastning to his Embarkment , he was attended by sixty supernumerary Officers , to supply the vacancys in case of indisposition or death, each Capitaine having receiv'd for his encouragment five hundred Livers , each Lieutenant three, and each Ensigne two hundred.

About the beginning of *May*, he arrived with his whole Train at *Toulon* , where joyning his diligence with the Duke *de Beauforts* , all things

were got ready with inconceivable Expedition.

And if the *French* were thus solicitous, at such a distance, whose incitement was rather honor, and Compassion for their friends, then any peculiar interest of their own, it cannot be suppos'd but the *Pope*, the *Venetian*, and all the Princes of *Italie* were oblig'd to it much more, the Conflagration being so near, and their houses next like to be on fire.

According to the intimation before, his Holiness had prevail'd for three thousand men to be rais'd in *Germany*, and dispatch immediatly for *Venice*, the Dukes of *Modena*, *Parma*, and *Mantua*, had ingag'd for a Considerable number, to be levy'd partly at their own charge and partly at the charge of the *Venetian*, who was oblig'd to provide them with shipping, and all other accommodation for their Voyage: Besides which several Companys were Order'd by his most Catholick Majesty to *Final*, to Embarke there in the Duke of *Tursis* Gallys, and a thousand select foot rais'd and maintain'd by the Duke of *Modena* himself, all which were, as they had opportunity, convey'd into the Town, but rather as a reinforcement, then relief; their expectation of rayling the Siege being placed upon the more Considerable supplies from *France*, and from *Spaine*.

And because valour without recompence is seldom long lived, and the Coine is the cause men generally fight for, the *Venetians* sent considerable sums along with their Fleet, and his Holiness consign'd a hundred thousand Crowns of the Mount of *Piety*, and his whole stock of gold which

which had been brought into the *Datary* since his promotion.

Besides which, that others might be provokt to the same merit and fidelity, *Leonard Moro* Commissary extraordinary to the *Venetian Fleet*, having, during the whole series of the war, given large testimony of his Conduct, upon his solemn request was permitted to resigne, and made a Member of the Grand Council as a reward of his service.

And as if the living were too few, to afford objects, for their piety, *Cattarino Cornaro*, (a person of Singular Eminence and worth, and often intrusted with their greatest affaires) having been unfortunately slain in a sally upon the Turks, his body was Order'd to be convey'd to *Venice*, where he was afterward interred with extraordinary solemnity, and an honorable Monument erected to his memory, at the charge of the State, and his Brother innobled with the Order of Knighthood.

In this manner the Munificence and liberality of the Senate, vying as it were with the courage of the Soldiers, all things went on cheerfully and well, nor could all the Mines, the Granadoes, the assaults from without, The Duty, the dangers, the distresses within, dismay or affright them to the least overture of a surrender, but with invincible constancy and Vigilance they Encounter'd all the difficultys of the Siege, and frustrated all the Stratagemes of the enemy.

By this time the Men of War were come about from *Rachel*, and *Brest*, the day for their Em-

barkement growing sudden at hand: That their provisions might be suitable to the greatness of their number, and his men not lyable to any indigence at Sea, the Duke of *Beaufort* prest the Merchant-men in all the Harbours of *Provence*, whilst the Count *de Vivonne* wanting Slaves for his Oars, by reward and perswasion prevail'd with his own men to supply them, so ready were they to serve for the honor of Christendom in any capacity whatever.

Whilst these things were in agitation, his Holiness sent his Pontifical Standard to his Excellence the Duke of *Beaufort*, which was to be carryed in the *French* Admiral though *Don Vinzenzo Rospigliosi* was to command as Generalissimo when the Fleets were together, but in his absence, or in case of mortality, the Duke was to succeed.

The Banner was very costly and rich, with our Saviour represented betwixt *S. Peter*, and *S. Paul*, all very lively, and exquisitely wrought, which was set up with great Solemnity, all the Artillery and small shot giving their vollies, besides the incredible acclamation of the people and Soldiers.

I cannot omit in this place to make mention of the Count *de S. Paul*, in *M. Fueilades* Expedition, he had more then his share, not only in the Gallantry, Glory of his actions, but in the greatness of his sufferings, he had been upon all Dutys, upon all sallys, under all the anxietys and incommoditys of the Town, yet all this was not sufficient; spur'd on by a generous indignation for his former mis-fortunes, or a pious compunction
for

for the danger of Christendom, he was no sooner in *France*, but he re-assumes the design, and would go thither again, from whence he escap'd so hardly before, and had not the King by his Express Command requir'd him to desist, he had gone along with the rest, and perhaps made the loss more considerable by his own.

On the fifth of *June*, having receiv'd the Benediction of the Pope, and the acclamations of the people, after all the Ceremonious formalities were over, they set sayle for *Candia*, the greater Ships being Ordered before, and the Galleys coming after, the Rendezvouz being at *Cherigo*, an Island, some three and twenty leagues distance from *Candia*, and not far from the Coast of *Morea*.

The weather and the wind did seem to conspire to the success of the Enterprize, conveying them in a short time to the Road of *Malta*, and from thence to *Cherigo*, but the Galleys meeting with some accidents were forc'd in at *Civita-vecchia*, where they were Complemented from his Holiness, and the Count *de Vivonne*, and the rest of the Officers presented with Medals of Gold and of Silver.

The Popes Galleys were not long after them, but the weather being not altogether so propitious, they were glad to put in at *Naples*, and take those Galleys along with them, from whence they past away for *Messina*, where they joyn'd with those of *Sicily*, and advanc'd with all speed to the Rendezvouz.

The Turks having the alarme of their approach, thought it no time to be idle, they ply'd their

Mines, renew'd their Batteries, multiply'd their assaults, and with perpetual and indefatigable industry, possess'd them selves of most part of the Bastion of *St. Andre*: and because the Town had made two Retrenchments within that Bastion, which gave them impediment, and hindred their advancement into the Town, by continual thundring upon them with Canon of extraordinary bigness, they made two such breaches that thirty men might march in a breast.

This was an opportunity not to be dallyed with, all their forces were drawn up, and with as much privacy as could be, the Attack was began, and urg'd with as much Valour and Eagerness as was possible; but the besieged expecting what follow'd, and being prepared as vigorously to receive them, they were several times repulsed with the loss of a considerable number of their Soldiers, and many of their principal Officers into the Bargaine. Yet not without great mischief to the Town *Geacomo*.

Contarini was hurt dangerously in the arme, the Marquis *de St. Andre* in the thigh, and Collonel *Pini* slaine; all which were persons of no small Eminence, and importance to the Garrison.

On the sixteenth of *May*, the *French Fleet* toucht at *Sapienna*, a small Island on this side of *Morea*, two days after which, the *Popes Galleys*, and the *Galleys of Malta* arriv'd at *Corfu* another Island in the Mouth as it were of the *Adriatique Sea*, to whom on the three and twenty, the *French Galleys* came up, and all hastning to the General Rendezvous.

On

On the nineteenth of the same Month the Duk^e of *Beaufort* appear'd with his Fleet in *Candia Road*, being precipitated from the Rendezvouz by a Letter from the Captain General in the Town, representing the pregnant Exigence of the Garrison, that the Turks had made themselves Masters of the Bastion of *St. Andre* entirely, that they had made so considerable breaches in the Retrenchment, that they were not secure of defending it two days: that they incroacht howerly upon the Ports, and were in a faire way with their Platformes, and Batteries, of Commanding them quite, and interrupting all possibility of Relief. That without present assistance all things would be desperate, and the whole charge and preparation for their rescue, frustrate and ineffectual.

His Excellence being surpris'd at this news, Sayles immediately to *Standia* an Island some three leagues distance from *Candia*, he sends orders forthwith to *Cherigo* for the Galleys to follow him with all speed, and the next day advances for the Town, where he no sooner arrived, but he was attended by *M. Castelan*, and receiv'd a punctual accompt of the condition of the place, which was too bad to admit of any delay, or so much as the staying till the Galleys came up.

Whereupon he let Sayle immediatly for *Candia*, and going himself presently on shoar, a Council was called, in which it was concluded, that no time should be lost, that all the forces under the Command of the Duke de *Navailles* should be instantly Landed. That in respect, the Turks had not only got possession of the Bastion of *S. Andre*,
planted

planted their Canon there , and done irreparable prejudice to both their Retrenchments , but on the *Saboniera* side also advanced their approaches, cut off their sally-Ports , and raised with incredible labour a platforme in the Sea, which would in a short time block up the Haven , beat down the *Arsenal* , and indanger the Town, that therefore it would be expedient , they should the next morning attempt to remove them on that side , in pursuance of which resolution , for as much as they had certaine intelligence their forces on that side were 8000. strong , well entrench'd , and accommodated with Artillery , Granadoes , and all things requisite for their defence , that the whole power they could make , (without leaving the Town too naked and exposed) should be drawn out as privately and as early as was possible , in Order to which the Duke of *Beaufort* went himself that evening , with the Duke of *Navailles* to make choice of their ground , and to discry the face and posture of the enemy , in which speculation the Duke *de Beaufort* , as an unlucky prognostick of his following misfortune , receiv'd a slight hurt with a Granadoe , to the Consternation of them all.

The forces being landed , and the General *Marosini* ingaged to assist them with six hundred Pioneers , and what men he could possible spare out of the Garrison , having concluded , the rear of the Enemy to be most accessible , and the Fort of *Demetrius* most convenient for their Sally , a new Councel was held , and the Army resolv'd to be drawn out in this manner:

In

In the front there marcht four hundred select men out of each Squadron with fifty Granadiers at the head of them, and three Troops of horse in the Rear; next them followed the Regiments of *Lorraine* and *Brittany*, Commanded by *Gaures* and *St. Valier*, with four Troopes of horse upon the wings; after them marcht the Regiments of *Montague*, *Jonsal*, and *Grance*. The Reserve was Commanded by *M. Choiseville* consisting of the Regiments, of *Harcourt*, *Conti*, *Ligniers*, *Montpezat*, and *Vendosme*, with four Troops of horse on the wings also, to attend Emergencies: there were plac'd betwixt the first and second line fifty Commanded Musquetiers and a hundred Reformado Officers: On the other side of the *Sabionera* next the Sea, the Duke de *Beaufort* (who his death being decreed) had been inexorable to all perswasion to the contrary, had drawn up about three hundred of his Sea-men, a number much short of what he did propose, with which he undertooke by the assistance of *M. Colbert*, to beat them upon that side of their Entrenchments, and give the other some diversion.

Being marcht out with great silence, they were drawn up in a large plaine leading to the enemies Camp, where they were put in very good Order, and to attend a Signal which was to be given:

But the Turks having perceiv'd, and endeavoured what they could to give obstruction to their Landing, imagin'd very well they were not to be long without action, for which reason they doubled their Guards, multiply'd their perdues, and took such Courses as were most likly to give them

the alarme of their approach, in so much that they were no sooner advanc'd into distance, but they were saluted with Canon, and small shot, from all quarters on that side.

M. *Dampire*, had Order to fall on thereupon, which accordingly he did, and with invincible Courage beat them out of two Redouts in an instant, killing divers of the enemy, and leaving their works, to the possession of the Regiment of *Lorraine*; the Regiment under the Command of St. *Valier*, with the Commanded men and the Companies of Guards, fell on upon another work, which they carryed immediatly; from that they persued them to another, and from thence to a third, till in a short time they forc'd them out of all, and observ'd them drawing up upon a rising ground, with intention to Engage them together.

The General advances to charge them, and did it with that briskness and effect, he beat them from that place, slew many of their men, and put them into no inconsiderable dis-order: Thus far things were prosperous and well, the enemy was beaten on all hands, their quarters deserted, their Canon seiz'd, their mortar peices taken and overturn'd, and all things portending Victory and success: But as there is nothing more uncertain then the Event of a battaile, and no conclusion can be made from a happy beginning; so here in the midst of their Tryumph, when the day was almost their own, and nothing to be expected but the acclamations of the people, an unlucky accident interposed which alter'd the scene, and put them all into confusion.

Ha-

Having beaten them, and taken possession of their principal Battery, which the Turks had forsaken in disorder, and left their Granadoes and Mortarpeices behind them, with several Fire works thrown up and down in their distraction, it happen'd some of them by accident took fire, which passing from one to another on a sudden, made so violent an impression upon the apprehension of the Soldiers, that all the Authority of their Officers, their threats, nor their prayers, nor their Examples could not prevaile with them to stand; but their imagination having once possess'd them, 'twas their Mines, and that the whole Field was to be blown up where they fought, the terror increast like the fire, and running from one party to another, put the whole Army into a Combustion.

And here it was the Officers were at a loss, the Soldiers intractible, and the Commanded men themselves not to be Commanded, *M. Castelan* employ'd all the perswasion, all the violence, all the Artifice he could, but to no purpose. *M. St. Valier* exhorted, and threatned, and wounded, but in vain, their fear was so great, they thought they could not be safe but in the Town, and their discretion so little, they did not consider after so ignominions, a flight, there would be no security for them long there. Nor were there hundred Seamen on the other side in less confusion than they: Though they had no such accident amongst them, yet they must share in the distraction, and make as much hast to their Ships, as the other to the Town, as if it had been dishonorable not to follow

follow their Camerades, though in the most ignoble action of their lives.

Long, it was not before the Turks had discried their condition, and rallying immediately, came afresh to the charge: The Admiral and *M. Colbert* did what was possible to support them, they joyn'd with what were left of the fifty Musqueteers and the first Battalion, and receiv'd them Couragiously; but over-power'd with numbers they were broke, and dispers'd: *M. le Bret*, and *M. Choyseville* took as much paines in the Reserve, and with the few that would stand, made an honorable defence; but fresh Companys being power'd upon them from *St. Andre* side, and the whole force advancing against them on that; they were forc'd to give ground, and submit to the impetuosity of the Turks.

The *French* (by Computation) lost in this ingagement about six hundred of their Common Soldiers; and of Officers 365. many of them persons of great Quality and Command; nor had their fortune been so moderate, had not the Duke of *Navailles* after all was desperate, with incredible temper and magnanimity with *M. Tulladet*, *M. Argellon*, and five or six Gentlemen more, made good a Courtin, and favour'd their escape, and after that charg'd thorow their whole Batalion, and come off.

But that which made their loss most deplorable was the death of the Duke de *Beaufort*, who being abandon'd by all (but *M. Bourgneuf* slaine immediately by his side, and *M. Hoquette* wounded in the leg) fell in desperately amongst the Enemy, and was kild himself. On

One of the Troopers reported he saw him wounded in the Field, that he endeavour'd to have got him upon his horse, but that his Excellence had not strength, nor he time to effect it: that he drag'd him a while by the Armè, but the Enemy pressing on and he unable to follow, he was forc'd to forsake him, and that looking back he see them kill him immediatly, but what ever was his fate, his body was not to be found; M. *Marre* the Captain of his Guard going out with a Trumpet on purpose to inquire.

Never was Action more prudently disign'd, never more happily commenc'd, never more unfortunately concluded: Never were there better Officers then here, nor had they ever more occasion to shew it: by their unequal and disadvantageous Charges, by their frequent, though inconsiderable rallys, by their importunity to their Soldiers, they satisfy'd the Turks how unusual it was for them to run, and that this Victory was due to the pucilanimity of the Soldier, rather then any ill Conduct in them.

And as if yet those Infidels had not been sufficiently happy, nor the *French* sufficiently unfortunate, the Duke of *Navailles* either by pains, and fatignes in that Sally, or by a sence and apprehension of the dishonor, he was like to undergoe, or as some have reported by the unkindness, and injustice of the *Venetian*, who neither sent him the six hundred Pioneers that were promist, nor gave them that assistance he might in reason have expected besides,) was so strangely disturb'd, he fell in a short time into a seavour, and
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was carryed to *Standia* for the recovery of his health.

But as yet the Gallies were not come up: on the 24th. of *May* they put in at *Zant*, on the 29th. at *Cherigo*, were receiving the Admirals Orders, they made no stay at all, but in the beginning of *July* came safely to *Candia*, where the Count de *Vivonne* finding the Fleet without an Admiral took possession of the Charge, and Executed that Office to the time of his return.

The same day arriv'd also the *Malta* Squadron with 800. fresh men, which with those in the *French*, and 1500. Germans which Landed over night, it was hop'd might incourage them to some other attempt that might perhaps be more successfull then the former: But the Duke of *Navailles* indisposition, put them off of that designe, besides which the Turks had fortify'd themselves so strongly in their Camp, and receiv'd so considerable a supply, there was no visible probability of doing any thing extraordinary.

On the 25. of *July*, all the *French-men* of War, Gallies, and other Vessells being brought towards the *Lazareto*, and as near as they could get, Order was given for the firing upon the Turks with their great Guns, which was perform'd with considerable Execution, but by an unlucky accident at home, or some Mortarpeice from the Enemy, the *Santa Teresa*, the Duke of *Navailles* Ship, was blown up into the aire, four hundred of his men kill'd, and five and thirty Officers, besides all his money and goods.

To which misfortune another was added, which was

was that General *Geronimo Battia*, a person that upon all occasions had with much Valour and judgement hazarded his life for the defence of that place, was wounded mortally in three places as he was giving Order against a new approach, the Enemy was making towards the *Sabionera*, to the great affliction of the Town.

The face of affaires being thus bad, the Duke of *Navailles* sick, and the Turks so well entrenched and recruited, there was no good to be done: he resolves therefore to return, and immediately sends this accompt to his Majesty.

That it being in his Orders to return in case he had no hopes of freeing the Town, he was Embarking accordingly: That by the last Action and several other services since he came, his forces were reduc'd to a third part of their number. That the Turks gain'd daily upon the Town, that they had carry'd the first Retrenchment, and constrain'd the Garrison to think of a third, about which 2500. men were constantly imploy'd. That his men being harras'd and sickly, and 2000. fresh men coming in under the Command of the Duke of *Mirandola*, his stay would be of no great concernment to the place.

His most Christian Majesty having receiv'd this Advice, and being inform'd they might hold out till the spring, resolves upon new leavys, which were to be joyn'd to new forces to be rais'd by his Holiness, and commanded by the Marshal de *Bellefours*, who had been once before in nomination for General: but the Town was surrender'd in a short time, and that designe lost.

About

About the beginning of *September*, the Duke of *Navailles* Embarkt in order to his return, and fell off to *Standia*, from whence, (after small attendance) the wind coming right, he set sayle for *Malta*, where his indisposition detaining him, he reserv'd the Marquis *de Grantys* Ship for himself, and sent away the rest: 8. of which came in to *Toulon*, the first of *October* with near 2000. men, but above 1500. of them wounded or sick.

The Visier having receiv'd supplys from *Morea*, and courage from the departure of the *French*, it was no wonder if he prest daily upon the Town. He made several assaults, sometimes three in a day, and though he was constantly repell'd, and with very great loss, yet it was not without great injury to them: He had rais'd a Mount upon the Bastion of *St. Andre*, which play'd so effectually upon the 2d. Retrenchment, there was scarce any security at all: in so much that the Church of *St. Francis* being fill'd with Earth, and twenty great Guns, planted on the top of it: was the greatest defence they had for that breach: On the other side they grew so fast upon the haven, and batter'd the *Arsenal* so continually from their Platformes, it was conceiv'd there was no way to prevent shutting up the first, but by filling the latter with Earth likewise.

But all this being done, and all the art, and industry used that might be expected from humane nature, could not stop the Carreer of the Turks; They had receiv'd vast supplys from *Morea* to re-inforce them, they had receiv'd vast sums of money to encourage them, they abounded with
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all manner of provisions for the sound, and all sort of Medicaments for the sick; they were promis'd large Rewards if they carry'd the Town, and to have them doubled if speedily: They knew it was impossible for any considerable relief to arrive that Winter, and therefore resolv'd with all their diligence and power to distress it in the interim: They had forc'd their way over the Graft, possess'd themselves of the first Retrenchment, demolish'd the second, were Mining the third, and had scarce left them ground enough within for the throwing up a Fourth: They had on the other side with their Mines, and their Batterys, and their Granadoes, made the *Sabionera* untenable, endanger'd the Arsenal, shut up both the Harbours, and in short reduc'd the whole Town to rubbish and dust, in so much as it seem'd indefensible for the one, and uninhabitable for the other; and besides all this the length of the siege, the Narrowness of their ground, the slaughter of their men, and the incommoditys they suffer'd for want of provisions, had brought their men into such a condition, they had not above 3600. left able to bear Armes, which was not sufficient to doe the ordinary duty.

All these considerations being represented in a Council of War, it was unanimously resolv'd, they should submit to their fate, and give notice of, their desire to Treat, which being accordingly perform'd, and the proposition receiv'd with great joy thorough the Visiers Camp, Collonel *Arnardi*, and Segnior *Scordeli* the Vice Chancellor were employ'd to manage it, and on the first of September sent out on the side of the River *Giofra*,

where the Grand Visiers Quarters was, to meet with the Commissioners in the behalf of the Turks: But there was nothing Concluded that day more then that the conference should be renew'd the next in the open Field in a large Tent, the Visier would cause to be set up before the Fort of *Dametrium*, where they met and having continued the Treaty to the fift of *September*, at length the Articles were agreed upon and Hostages given on both sides, viz. for the *Venetians*, *Segnior Calbo* Commissary of the Provisions, *de Riva* Lieutenant of the Generals Guards, and *Zaccaria Moccenigo*; for the Turks, the *Beglerbeg* of *Temiswar*, *Mahomet Bassa*, the *Agi* of the Janisaries, and *Cassi Bey*, the *Tefferdar* of *Romilia*.

The Turks Hostages were sent immediately into the Town, and the *Venetians* into their Camp, where they were receiv'd by the Grand Visier with great humanity, a rich appartement assigned them, a Guard of *Janisaries* to attend them whither they pleas'd, and a Table of thirty dishes a Meal allow'd them, to which was added the civility of several Visits from the Visier himself, and all the chief Officers of his Army.

The Articles agreed upon, and afterwards on the 19. of *September* ratify'd by the Senate, and the Grand Segnior, were these.

1. That the City of *Candia* should be surrendered into the hands of the Grand Visier, to enjoy absolutely, and freely dispose of as a place belonging to the Grand Segnior.

2. That all Forts, and Principal Ports of the Island of *Candia*, with the Insulets adjacent which are

are now in the Possession of the most Serene Republicque of *Venice*, shall still remain under the Obedience of the said Republicque, as they were before the beginning of the War.

3. That all the Islands in the *Archipelago*, and other Seas, that are in the Possession of the most Serene Republicque of *Venice* shall continue as before under the entire and absolute Jurisdiction of the said Republicque.

4. That the Fort of *Clessa*, and all other places in *Dalmatia*, and *Albania*, conquer'd by the most Serene Republicque of *Venice*, from the Turks, shall remaine to the said Republicque, in sovereignty, and independant.

5. That neither of the two partys shall be bound or obliged to supply the other with any sum of moneys, or any other thing whatsoever, under pretence of reimbursement of the Charge and Expence of the War, or by way of pension, present, or any other Title whatsoever.

6. That the Grand Visier permit, and grant the Captain General so much time as is Convenient and Necessary, for the carrying all Ammunition, either for War or food out of the City of *Candia*: That he freely consent that all Souldiers march out of the place with their Armes and Baggage. That he permit the Inhabitants who have no desire to continue there, to retire with their Familys, Rings and Jewels, whither they please. That he consent that the Captain General may carry away all the Republicques sacred vessels, and all Ornaments whatsoever belonging to their Churches.

7. That the Captain General may take out

of the City of *Candia* 320. Brass Guns, which are to be in the power and at the free disposal of the most serene Republique of *Venice*.

3. That the Prisoners and Slaves taken on both sides during the Siege of *Candia*, be immediately restored, the Captain General and the Grand Visier issuing out their Orders requir'd for the Execution of this Article.

9. That all these Articles agreed and faithfully Executed, both partys shall swear and promise to preserve the Peace reciprocally and inviolably for the advantage of the Trade, and the mutual quiet of both their subjects.

On Friday the 27 of *September*, the forces were drawn out of the City of *Candia*, according to the said Articles, and the Keys sent the same day to the Visier, who receiv'd them with much satisfaction, rewarding the person that brought them with a large sum of money: having receiv'd them, he sent immediately into the Town to cleanse the Streets, and those few houses which were left, and to remove the dead bodys out of the Churches of *St. Francis*, *St. Titus*, *St. Salvator*, and *St. Peter*, which he designed as *Mosques* for the worship of *Mahomet*.

On the fourth of *October* the Town being cleans'd, and the Articles (to the immortal honor of the Grand Visier) punctually perform'd, he made his Solemn Entry into it at the Breach of *St Andre*, with his whole Army consisting of about 15000. Souldiers, and eleven thousand pioneers, besides his necessary attendants: he found the Town naked of all provisions, and inhabi-

habitants, there being left only two **Greeks**, three **Jews**, and eight more **Strangers**, whom the **Viceroy** would have permitted to depart, but they chose rather to change their Religion, then their **Quarters**, and continued there.

The Peace being Concluded and ratify'd in this manner, and the Town in the possession of the **Turks**; The **Generalissimo Morosini**, committing the conduct of the rest of the **Fleet**, (which was then at *Standia*,) to the management of **M. St. Andre Montbrun**, went himself with a Squadron, furnish'd with **Ammunition** and **Provision**, and several **Officers of Quality**, (that were **Natives**,) to *Suda Spinalongas* and the rest of the **Garrisons** reserv'd by the **Articles**, to reinforce and furnish them with all things convenient and necessary in case of any danger, or insult.

This done, the **Generalissimo** having certify'd the loss of the Town, and the number of the inhabitants that had deserted the Island, and were at present without any habitation, he recommended to the **Senate** the appointing of some place and way for their subsistence, and **Orders** were issued out accordingly for their reception in the Town of *Pola*, and *Perenzo* in *Istria*. The **Archbishop of Candia** having lost his **Bishoprick** was recompenc'd with the Church of **St. Gregory** in *Venice*, and the **Revenue** that belongs to it: to which places having recommended and transported them all, he return'd himself to *Venice*, and in acknowledgment of his great services, was with great Solemnity chose one of the **Grand Council**, which was honor Extraordinary, because at that time the
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number was compleat, and no Vacancy at all.

And thus the City of *Gandia*, that with so much honor for so many years had oppos'd it self to the puissance of the *Ottoman* Empire, was at last (after three years continual Siege, after more Execution of men, and more Stratagems of War, then perhaps is legible in the Chronicle of any age,) forc'd to a surrender, but with this honor and apology, that it had slain and destroy'd near 100000. of their men, that it had given so long opportunity for their tumults, and confusions at home, and though at last by their Mines under the Town, and their Granadoes playing perpetually into it, they were reduc'd to the greatest necessity imaginable, yet could not they be forc'd to dishonorable conditions, or perswaded to doe any thing at last incongruous with the bravery of their Comportment during the whole Siege.

E I N I S

